

Text of USSR President's Peace Pact Plan

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The Soviet Union's reply to President Truman's recent letter to the Soviet people offers the following plan for easing world tensions:

1. Remove trade discriminations against the Soviet Union and restore full and free interchange between the two countries.
2. End the war in Korea.
3. Sign a Big Five peace pact to prevent war among the major powers.
4. Move for reduction in armaments of all powers.
5. Outlaw A-bombs and establish UN inspection in all countries to insure carrying out of the ban.

—See Page 2

Kaesong Crisis And Ridgway's 'Hunch'

An Editorial

IT IS UNBELIEVABLE, but according to a Scripps-Howard press report from Tokyo the lives of countless American boys are being used as a bet, a plain gamble on a "hunch."

Here is the astounding and ugly fact—

"General Ridgway is apparently convinced that Peiping and Pyongyang are under orders from Moscow to end the war. If Ridgway is right, he will be a hero. If he's wrong—and the answer is a 44-division attack—it could look very bad indeed. Obviously, the General is willing to take a chance." (World-Telegram, Aug. 6.)

"His hunch," continues the

report of this unbelievable gamble with American lives and with the safety of the entire world, therefore seems to be that if the end of the Korean war is worth so much to the Reds, they ought to be willing to pay a premium price."

Here is the final pay-off to this gamble:

"We are not only insisting on maintaining the present battle line—we have said that we expect to place part of the demarcation line 35 miles north . . . In short, instead of begging for terms, we've told the Reds to accept ours."

IN PLAIN ENGLISH, the Pentagon is not really negoti-

ating. It is gambling on a "hunch" that we can dictate any terms we wish to the Koreans and Chinese because they genuinely want peace!

We are gambling that the Koreans and Chinese are, as the MacArthur clique screams, "on

the ropes," and will accept ultimatums no matter what they are.

But what if this "hunch" turns out to be as disastrously wrong as MacArthur's was last December when he led his armies into the awful defeat at the Yalu River?

WE ARE CONVINCED that this awful "hunch" is behind the comic-tragic act we are putting on at Kaesong about 80 Chinese guards parading past the headquarters, the hassle over the newsmen who get no news from Admiral Joy now that they are there, the furor over the withdrawal issue, and so on.

Ridgway now has spurned the

Korean reply over the 80 guardsmen. He now talks of ending the talks altogether. He is still playing his "hunch" that we can punish the Koreans and Chinese because they obviously seek peace sincerely and eagerly.

This is callous disregard for the nation's interest. America needs peace. It should negotiate a cease-fire at once without any of these provocations. He nation should know of this "hunch" tactic and denounce it.

There should be a deluge of wires, letters—and delegations—to President Truman, all Congressmen and Senators urging a cease-fire now. Lives are at stake—many of them.

Ridgway Again Stalls Truce Talks

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GOV'T ARRESTS 5 MORE WORKING-CLASS LEADERS

The Truman government seized five more working class leaders under the Smith Act yesterday. The arrests were made in Baltimore, New York and Cleveland. Those arrested were all present or former Baltimore or Washington residents, and the action appeared to flow from the recent grand jury witchhunt in that city. Those jailed were: Philip Frankfeld and Dorothy Rose Blumberg, in this city; Mrs. Regina Frankfeld, in Cleveland, and George Meyers and Roy

Wood in Baltimore.

Frankfeld and Dorothy Rose Blumberg were being arraigned in Brooklyn late yesterday.

One of the more shameful features of the FBI arrests involved Bella, eight-year old daughter of Frankfeld. In New York to meet her on her return from camp, Frankfeld was arrested, with her, as he was about to board a plane at LaGuardia Airport for the family's home in Cleveland. The child was seized with her father, taken to Foley Square and kept there while he was fingerprinted, etc., and would have been jailed overnight had not friends come down to obtain her release. Mrs. Regina Frankfeld, jailed in Cleveland, is her mother.

The arrests were announced in Washington by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and FBI boss J. Edgar Hoover. Hoover said those arrested had been connected with Communist activities in Baltimore and Washington, D. C.

George Meyer, one of the five arrested, is a former state president of the Maryland CIO and former president of the CIO Textile Workers local in Cumberland, Md.

The five were charged with conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence in violation of the Smith Act. Warrants for their arrests were issued at Baltimore on a complaint authorized by McGrath and filed before U. S. Commissioner Ernest Volkart by an FBI agent.

Schneiderman Wins 3-Day Stay Of Extradition

William Schneiderman won a three-day stay of extradition to California yesterday in the Federal court of Judge Edward J. Dimock. Dimock also reduced Schneiderman's bail to \$50,000, which is still fantastically high. Schneiderman, one of the 12 California working-class leaders indicted under the Smith Act, is now scheduled to appear Friday morning for extradition to California.

On Monday U. S. Commissioner Isaac Platt reduced his original bail of \$100,000 to \$75,000. Yesterday Eugene F. Roth, head of the Criminal Division of U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol's office, (Continued on Page 6)

Church Groups Urge High Court To Reverse Its Decision on '11'

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—In a demand that the Supreme Court reverse its recent decision upholding the Smith Act in the conviction of 11 Communist leaders, the Unitarian Fellowship of Social Justice has declared that "a decision by our Supreme Court which is against the best interests of the people of our country must be challenged by the people themselves who created the court."

The Fellowship, an organization formed in the First Unitarian Church here, emphasized its belief that "the conviction

of 11 leaders of the Communist Party was not for overt acts but merely for teaching and advocating the principles they clearly believed in."

This, said the Fellowship resolution, "in effect subverts the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Pointing to other protests to the Smith Act decision the Fellowship called for the Supreme Court to "grant a rehearing on the constitutionality of the decision in the case of the 11 leaders of the Communist Party who were tried and convicted under the Smith Act."

Senators Ask Study Of Soviet Peace Plan

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The State Department, acting with haste unprecedented in such matters, rushed into print today with a flat and scornful rejection of Soviet President Nikolai M. Shvernik's peace proposal. Michael J. McDermott, department press

The Corporal Prays for Peace

"I've been praying for peace every night before I go to bed," Cpl. Raymond Dewing, 22, farm boy from Octono, Wisc., told a Chicago Daily News correspondent in Kaesong. Speaking to the reporter only a few feet away from North Korean and Chinese soldiers to whom he'd been talking, the GI declared:

"I kind of forgot, talking to

them, that a few weeks ago I was shooting at these guys."

He said "They all say they want peace, they don't want to fight."

Cpl. Dewing declared:

"I sure hope these talks are successful. I want to go home. I've been saving \$70 a month over here. When I get out of the Army I'm going to buy my own little farm."

PEACE CRUSADERS ASK UN ACT TO HALT KOREA WAR

A group of prominent Americans yesterday presented to Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, a statement urging "with the deepest gravity that the full influence of the Secretary-General's office be placed behind a public appeal for an informal cessation of all hostilities in Korea during the arrangement of a truce."

The delegation represented the American Peace Crusade and included religious leaders, scientists, trade unionists, Negro women and youth leaders.

They were told by Cohen that he would promptly submit their proposal to Secretary-General Trygve Lie, now in Europe.

The meeting took place at the offices of the United Nations. The 10 delegates included Paul Robeson, Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes of Philadelphia, executive secretary of the Episcopal League for Social Action; Dr. Dorothy Brewster of New York; Prof. Morrison of Cornell; Thomas Richardson; Rev. Willard Uphaus; Douglas Glasgow; Marcel Scherer; Mrs. Irene Goldman, and Mrs. Leonora Piazza,

executive secretary of the Michigan Council for Peace.

The delegation pointed out that "this simple appeal from your office with its great influence in the (Continued on Page 6)

officer, in a lengthy prepared statement which he read to newsmen, ridiculed the proposal as a "propaganda trap." He told reporters President Truman may not answer the personal letter of the Soviet President. "But, if he does, the reply will be along this line, he said.

A number of U. S. Senators and Representatives, however, queried by newsmen on Shvernik's proposal, expressed interest.

Sen. Theodore Green (D-RI) said it may be merely a diplomatic move. "But we should not reject them—we should put them to the test," he added.

Sen. Harry R. Cain (R-Wash) said the U. S. should meet the USSR halfway on the proposal.

Sen. Guy Gillette (D-Ia) commented that "the need for peace is so great that we cannot afford to turn down a request for a con- (Continued on Page 6)

GOV'T REPORTS 98 AREAS WITH BIG UNEMPLOYMENT

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Unemployment in Detroit reached 80,000 in July, increasing 17,000 over the previous month, the U. S. Department of Labor revealed on Aug. 6.

Robert C. Goodwin, director of the department's Bureau of Employment Security reported to Labor Secretary Maurice Tobin that while there are six areas in the nation with a "labor shortage" 38 areas have a labor surplus. These include 84 designated as areas of "moderate" labor surplus and 14 with "substantial" surpluses. There are 62 areas, he said, which have neither shortages nor surpluses of manpower.

Like all top spokesmen for the

Truman Administration, Goodwin argues that no one should worry about growing unemployment because, he claims, when arms production really gets under way next fall, there will be plenty of jobs.

Industrial shutdowns were due both to cutbacks in material diverted to war production and to war conversion, but also to "overstocked inventories," he said.

The largest number of areas of "labor surplus," that is, with large unemployment, are in New England where two-thirds of the major centers are in this condition.

"Sizeable groups of jobless still characterize some coal mining areas such as Terre Haute, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre," reported Goodwin.

For a Five-Power Peace Pact

The Daily Worker prints below the text of the message from Soviet President Nikolai Shvernik to President Truman, calling for a five-power pact of peace and an agreement to outlaw the production of atomic weapons, with a system of international inspection to guarantee the agreement. The text of a resolution adopted for a five-power peace pact by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, is also reprinted below:

SHVERNIK'S MESSAGE

His Excellency,
Dean G. Acheson,
Secretary of State of the
United States of America.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 7, 1951, and of the enclosed resolution of the Congress of the United States of America, and to transmit to you a resolution of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This resolution expresses the feelings of sincere friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union toward the peoples of the whole world—it speaks of that fact that the Soviet people is unified in its attempts to establish a stable peace and to eliminate the threat of a new war.

The Soviet people has no basis for doubting that the American people also do not want war.

However, the Soviet people know well that there exist in some states forces which are striving to unleash a new world war, in which the circles in question see the source of their own enrichment. The peoples of the Soviet Union believe that there will be no war if the peoples take into their own hands preservation of peace and defend it to the end, unmasking the attempts of those forces which have interests in war and which are trying to draw the people into another war.

I share your opinion that a desire for peace and brotherhood exists in the hearts of a majority of people. Therefore, governments which not with words but with deeds are striving to support peace must encourage by every means the peaceful strivings of their people.

The Soviet Government assists in every way the unification of the efforts of the peoples of other countries. It hospitably receives communications of peace from any country and by every means contributes to the intercourse of the Soviet people with the peoples of other countries, placing no barriers in the path.

There is no doubt that friendship between peoples which is mentioned in your communication pre-supposes the development of political, economic and cultural peoples on a basis of equal rights. There is also no doubt that a most important step on this road must be the elimination of any discrimination with regard to the Soviet Union on the part of the American authorities.

The duty of all peace-loving people consists in steadfastly carrying on a policy of war prevention and preservation of peace, of not permitting arms races, of attaining limitation of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons with the establishment of inspection over the implementation of such a prohibition, and of cooperating in the conclusion of a five-power pact for the strengthening of peace.

The conclusion of such a pact would have an exceptionally important significance in the improvement of Soviet-American relations and the strengthening of peace among peoples. Such a pact would raise the confidence of all peoples in the preservation of peace, and moreover, would permit the possibility of limiting armaments, of lightening the bur-



HARRY S. TRUMAN
President of the U. S.

den of military expenditures, which lie with all their heaviness on the peoples' shoulders.

In implementing the indicated measures the American people will always find full cooperation on the part of the Soviet people, who unalterably defend the cause of peace.

I hope that the text of the resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be brought to the attention of the American people.

I take this occasion to request you to transmit to the American people my greetings and good wishes from the people of the Soviet Union. Moscow, August 6, 1951

NIKOLAI SHVERNIK,

President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

His Excellency,
Harry S. Truman,
President of the United States of America

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION A Resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

Being informed of the joint resolution adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U. S. A., which was transmitted together with a letter from Mr. Truman, President of the U. S. A. on July 7 of this year, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, combining the work of both Houses—the Council of the Union and the Council of the Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, considers it necessary to make the following statement:

(1) Expressing the will of the peoples of the Soviet Union for peace, the Soviet Government always conducts a policy directed toward strengthening peace and establishing friendly relations between states. The principle of this policy was laid down in the peace decree adopted by the Second Congress of Soviets on Nov. 11, 1917, as soon as the Soviet State was formed. Since that time the foreign policy of the Soviet Union has remained unchanged, being directed toward the strengthening of peace and friendly relations among peoples.

After the second World War, when, as the result of the joint efforts of the Allies, the forces of the aggressors were smashed, the aggressive states were disarmed an international organization was established for the maintenance of peace and the prevention of the outbreak of any new aggression. conditions were created for the establishment of a lasting peace. As is known, in the matter of strengthening international security, the Soviet Government assumed the initiative, coming forth with a proposal for general reduction in armaments, including as its primary mission the prohibition of the production and utilization of atomic energy for war purposes.

Subsequently, in defending the cause of peace and expressing the

inflexible determination of peoples to prevent the threat of a new war, the Soviet Government has twice introduced a proposal that the United States, Great Britain, China, France and the Soviet Union unite their efforts for the purpose of supporting international peace and security and conclude a peace pact among themselves. The initiative of the Soviet Government met with fervent support and approval on the part of the peace-loving people of the entire world. The Soviet people cannot understand what peace-loving motives the Government of the United States of America can have in hitherto rejecting the proposal of the Soviet Government for the conclusion of a peace pact between the five powers.

After the outbreak of the military conflict in Korea and the open armed intervention of the United States of America in Korea, the Soviet Union made repeated proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict. Recently the Soviet Union again advanced a proposal to put an end to the bloodshed in Korea which has even led to negotiations for an armistice and a cessation of military activities in Korea.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union is based on the full and unconditional support of the peoples of the Soviet Union, in which there are no classes and groups which are interested in unleashing a war. The Soviet Union has no aggressive plans and does not threaten any country or any peoples. The armed forces of the Soviet Union are not waging war anywhere and are not taking part in any military actions. The peoples of the Soviet Union are completely absorbed in executing the tasks of peaceful construction. The Soviet State is developing the construction of magnificent hydroelectric stations and irrigation systems and is creating conditions for the steady future improvement of the standard of living of the population of the country.

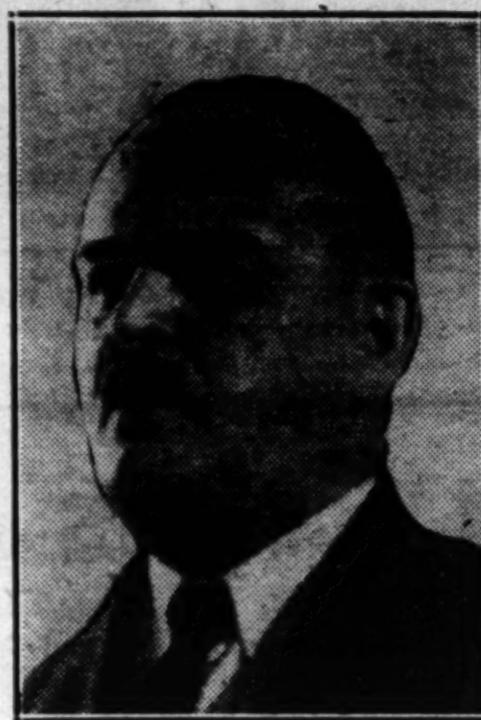
(2) In the resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U. S. A. it is stated that the American people deeply regret the presence of "artificial barriers" that separate them from the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR must state that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union does not place any obstacles in the way of friendship of the Soviet people with the American people or with other peoples, and does not create any obstacles to the establishment of business, trade and friendly relations between them.

However, this cannot be said of the foreign policy that is being conducted by the organs of authority of the United States of America. This is proven not only by such facts as the systematic



MAO TSE-TUNG
Chinese Government Chairman



NIKOLAI SHVERNIK
President of the USSR

refusal on the part of the American authorities to issue visas for entry into the United States of America to agents of Soviet culture and their expulsion in spite of permits for entering the United States of America previously received through legal channels, but also a number of other measures of the Government of the United States of America of a discriminatory character with respect to the Soviet Union. For example, this is confirmed by the following facts:

(a) In December, 1949, the American immigration authorities on the Virgin Islands, without any justification, issued an order by which the crews of two Soviet fishing vessels, the Trepang and the Perlamutr, which had called at St. Thomas for minor repairs and taking on water, were forbidden to come ashore.

(b) In July, 1950, in the port of Baltimore the Soviet steamship Krasnodar was subjected to an indiscriminate search by the American authorities, and in violation of generally accepted international customs police agents remained on board the steamship after the search until the very moment when it put to sea.

(c) On March 18, 1948, the American authorities arbitrarily seized the Soviet vessel Rossiva which had arrived in New York and which is State property of the Soviet Union, on the grounds of searching for two particular passengers of this vessel.

(d) In March, 1949, the Immigration authorities in New York proposed to the Soviet representatives who were present at the Congress of Cultural and Scientific Workers of the U. S. A. in Defense of Peace, to leave the United States within a week under the threat of application of administrative measures against them in case they did not comply with this order.

(e) In October, 1950, at the Brumm Airport in New York two Soviet diplomatic couriers were detained in spite of the fact that they had American diplomatic visas on their passports.

(Editor's Note: The reference may be to the Brumm Airport in Stockholm, where two Soviet diplomatic couriers were held up on Oct. 18, 1950 because of failure of U. S. State Department representatives to validate their visas.)

(f) In March, 1951, the Department of Commerce issued an order to annul the licensing for exporting scientific and technical literature to the Soviet Union.

(g) Recently in front of the building of the Mission of the USSR at the United Nations in New York there have been gathering, with the connivance of the police, gangs of hooligans who interfere with the normal work of the Mission and threaten the personal security of its members. On the second of August the First Secretary of the Mission, A. S. Polvanski, who possesses diplomatic immunity, was, on his exit from the Mission, subjected before the

eyes of the police to an attack by hooligans who hit him on the head with sticks.

(h) On the 23rd of June of this year, only a few days before the President of the United States of America sent the resolution of the Congress of the U. S. A. to the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, N. M. Shvernik, the Government of the United States of America denounced the trade agreement concluded between the USSR and the U. S. A. in 1973.

(i) On June 2 of this year a law was passed by the Congress which demanded that countries receiving so-called economic and financial aid from the U. S. A. practically eliminate trade with the Soviet Union and with the countries of the People's Democracy under threat of termination of this aid.

(j) The prohibited lists published on June 7 of this year in connection with this law include almost all goods entering into international trade.

(k) On August 2, even after the approach of the Congress of the U. S. A. to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the House of Representatives of the Congress passed a new law, which, under the pretext of prohibiting shipments of strategic materials, provides for measures directed toward the termination of trade with the Soviet Union and with countries friendly to the Soviet Union.

The discriminatory measures in



CLEMENT R. ATTLEE
Prime Minister of Britain

the trade field indicated above have led to the result that the exchange of goods between the USSR and artificial barriers are past five years, beginning with 1946, has dropped more than six times and has reached an almost non-existent level.

Thus all these facts bear witness that on the part of the organs of power of the United States of America there is carried on a policy of discrimination toward the USSR and artificial barriers are being set up which interfere with the free intercourse of the Soviet and American peoples and which are pushing our countries apart from each other.

There arises a legitimate question how to reconcile the statements contained in the resolution of the Congress of the U. S. A. regarding the necessity for the elimination of barriers in relations between the peoples of the two countries with the above-mentioned acts of the American authorities.

The Soviet people have no doubt that the American people, like all other peoples, do not want war. However, as history shows, questions of peace and war are not always decided by the people. The statements of many responsible representatives of the Government of the United States of America, and also of members of the Congress of the U. S. A., contain direct appeals for the un-

(Continued on Page 8)

Josephine Baker Wages A Frisco FEPC Campaign



JOSEPHINE BAKER

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Now it can be told. Josephine Baker, internationally famous Negro singer and dancer, has visited local businessmen and demanded they place some Negroes in upper bracket jobs.

Frank Williams, regional director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, explained he waited until Miss Baker had completed the visits before making public details of the campaign which was conducted under NAACP auspices.

Miss Baker made the visits before and between shows, while drawing capacity crowds at the RKO Golden Gate Theatre.

The three places visited were: The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the City of Paris department store and the Key System Transit Co. of Oakland.

Williams, who mapped Miss Baker's Bay Area visits, described the Key System management as the worst of the lot. He said Frank Teasdale, president of the big transit monopoly offered "The same

old song and dance: 'The company's policy is not one which discriminates.'

He said Teasdale launched into a long tirade about the company's busses being worth millions of dollars, and about lives and property, and qualification, etc.

Miss Baker asked Teasdale: "How can so many Negroes qualify to drive trucks in the Army but cannot qualify to drive your city busses?"

Teasdale ducked the question by blaming the jimcrow officials in lower echelons of his company. He claimed he never interfered with their department.

After going round and round with Teasdale, but apparently not getting anywhere, Miss Baker abruptly ended the discussion and stalked out. Teasdale was described as being "hostile" to Miss Baker from the outset.

He protested her coming to his downtown office with a delegation instead of alone. "Why did you bring all these people?" he asked, indicating the three who accompanied her. "I gave you the appointment, not them."

With Miss Baker at Teasdale's office were: Negro Assemblyman William Byron Rumford; C. L. Dellums, president of Alameda county chapter of the NAACP and Williams.

The management at the City of Paris told Miss Baker, "We had a Negro woman here some years ago, but she had a baby and quit." They claimed that no Negroes ever apply for work at their store.

Williams described the Chamber of Commerce visit as being "somewhat pleasant." He said Alan J. Lowrey, president of the organization told Miss Baker, that "if a Fair Employment Practice ordinance was passed it would make things tougher."

Thereupon, Miss Baker wanted to know, "If passing the law will make it tougher, then why don't you take some overt steps to hire Negroes in your own organization?" Lowrey sidestepped saying, "none has applied."

Williams said his organization would start a community campaign immediately to have Negroes visit the lily-white firms. Several Negro women are already lined up, he said, to visit the City of Paris and the Chamber of Commerce.

nanny was devoted in part to Shakespeare. And so, quoting Shakespeare, we can say about Robinson, that despite his long stay in Hollywood he comes back to us in New York "through the world's great snare unspoiled."

Betty Sanders and Ernie Lieberman strummed some Elizabethan songs on their guitars which delighted the packed audience at the Astor Place penthouse. The up-to-date words Betty put to "Greensleeves" was particularly well received.

Bill Robinson bore out the Shakespeare portion with a highly, intelligent recitation of the Hamlet soliloquy that gave fresh life to the well-known piece. He also did Shakespeare's advice to the players, which won much applause though Shakespeare's snobbish reference to the groundlings was out of key with the democratic character of the evening.

There were many other performers in this people's variety show that is ever attracting greater numbers—beautiful singing by Nadyne Brewer, Carol Nason and Lillian Goodman and a skit by the Young People's Fraternalists that had won acclaim at the Chicago Peace Congress.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Kuzava, Strader, Ostrowski, Morgan, McDougald . . .

CLEANED AROUND while watching young Tom Morgan shut out the Senators 4-0 at the Stadium Monday night:

Clark Griffith got \$50,000 from the Yanks for Bob Kuzava in that "no cash" deal for Sanford, Porterfield and Ferrick. He wanted the cash instead of a young player for future strength like Billy Martin. He is not interested primarily in building a winner. The capital supplies an "automatic" attendance which stays much the same every year regardless of the caliber of baseball, just so long as the team isn't hopeless and does finish sixth or so.

Griffith has milked plenty out of the Washington franchise. His mode of operation is to keep salaries and expenditures low, make an occasional cash killing on a star, and reap the boxoffice take. He got onto the fact that he could sign up good Cuban pitchers like Marrero and Consuegra for practically nothing (but he kept the color line intact, bringing in only white Cuban players). Only real cash outlay he has made recently was for Irv Noren, who was bought from the Brooklyn chain when the team needed one class player desperately to keep them from lapsing into the A's or Browns' position.

Baseball is a sport, but big league baseball is the coldest of cold business propositions to men like Griffith and the Grand Old Phony, Connie Mack.

LOTS OF INDIGNATION around at Ted Collins for the disgusting way he fired popular coach Red Strader, a man liked by players, writers and fans.

Collins, the millionaire straight man for Kate Smith on the radio, heard that Strader had been treated this spring for a heart ailment. Strader says it is minor and he has full clearance to coach from the M.D.'s. But Collins insisted that the coach sign a waiver freeing the Yanks of any financial responsibility if anything happened to Strader on the job. In other words, to make sure that there'd be no compensation for Mrs. Strader if anything did happen. Strader says: "Collins got all excited when he heard heart and thought I was going to die. It's a lot of nonsense, but who ever heard of signing a death waiver on a job? You can say I have been fired. I'm not signing that thing."

And the headline over the story in the New York Times read, "STRADER'S HEALTH WORRIED COLLINS."

ANOTHER strange little incident around the Stadium that had 'em buzzing was the call to Joe Ostrowski to come into town Sunday and pitch—the day before his father's funeral. The lefthander from West Wyoming, Pa., had gone home when his dad passed away on Friday. He wanted to be with his family, of course. On Sunday morning Ostrowski got a long distance call from the Yankee offices "suggesting" that since the funeral wasn't till Monday he "might" drive in and be available in the bullpen for the doubleheader with the Browns. (The tailend team—and the Yanks have an 11-man pitching staff.) Ostrowski had to leave West Wyoming, drive 300 miles to New York, and leave after the game, barely making it back in time to rejoin the grieving family the night before the funeral.

This is one even the "Times" couldn't figure a bosses' headline for.

JIM FARLEY, back from Spain gushing about Franco, has his "friends" talking him up for the baseball commissionership. "Looks like it might be Farley," someone said in the pressbox. If it has to be Farley, I'd rather have Farley Granger.

TOM MORGAN is an impressive looking young pitcher. I was expecting a sort of Clyde King, since all I'd heard about was his control, smartness and aptitude. He is also plenty fast and has a wicked sidearm slant. Of course, the Senators aren't much to beat. But the kid will be around a long time. He and Whitie Ford and maybe this aspirin-throwing Wiesler when he straightens away could be the next "Big Three" for the Stadiumites.

GIL McDOUGALD is another solid rookie. In his quiet way he is the team's best hitter. Shifted to second, his natural position, he looks just about as good as Gerry Coleman, and Bobby Brown doesn't look so good at third by comparison.

The youngster observes: "Maybe if I came up alone, without Mickey Mantle taking all the beating, I wouldn't have done as good." Nobody noticed him in all the Mantle fuss, the photogs and blurb artists were all overboard on Mickey, and so Gil had a chance to ease in naturally without the awesome, overwhelming and totally unfair pressure of the hoked up press, magazine, radio and TV world.

Ted Tinsley Says

NAT, THE HAT

A Spector is haunting Europe. His name is Nathaniel Spector, manager of the New York Millinery Workers Union Joint Board. After nine weeks on the European continent, Spector returned in a horribly depressed mood. The low state of the hat horrified him, although it is nothing compared to the low state of the leadership of the Millinery Workers Union.

Hatlessness, as everyone knows, threatens our free institutions and capitalism in general. This worries Spector. Therefore he proposed, as the Times reported it, "an international conference of hat manufacturers and union leaders to carry on a twin crusade against 'hatlessness' and communism in Europe. . . ."

This great leader of the working class expanded upon the problem. He visited the Paris Opera, where he reported seeing fewer than a dozen women wearing hats! Red infiltration! What will happen if people go hatless? Woel! Woel! Hat workers will succumb to Communist propaganda. Hatlessness will spread like a plague. The American hat industry will be demoralized. And if there are no hat bosses, believe me there will be no trade union "leaders" named Nathaniel Spector.

The awful tale is not ended. Listen to this cry wrung from the soul of the pig-card: "Tourists who visit the great European centers of culture and fashion and find no one wearing hats are likely to come back to the United States feeling they should go without hats, too."

Thus we see why Spector is now launching a world-wide campaign to sell more hats for the bosses. Curiously enough, Spector made no mention of a campaign to help the hat workers by getting the hat manufacturers to lower prices, to raise wages of other so they can afford to buy hats and things like that. Spector figures the hat workers and the bosses have the same problem.

Now we must await another great campaign, the twin campaign against shoelessness and Communism. Shoelessness is spreading in capitalist nations. This will make the unemployed

shoe workers succumb to Communist propaganda. Therefore we must have a campaign to sell more shoes. This, however, can't happen until people get greater purchasing power, which Truman faithfully promises we won't get. We are stuck with the problem. How shall we solve it?

What about the campaign against canelessness and Communism? This is long overdue. Woefully few men carry canes these days. Therefore the unemployed cane worker is succumbing to Communist propaganda. Much the same thing is happening in the meat packing industry. Who will lead the great struggle against steaklessness and Communism? Do you know that at the Metropolitan Opera last season fewer than six women were chewing steaks?

Yet I think Spector must know that the percentage of hatlessness among Republicans is about the same as among Communists. And how many times has he seen pictures of Joseph Stalin wearing his hat, while local magazines carried full page photos of hatless Harry Truman cavorting in Florida in a shirt just about as subdued as his foreign policy?

Alas, poor Spector! He has turned pure clown—and not a very talented one at that.

Earl Robinson Gets Bousing N. Y. Welcome

By BEN LEVINE

Earl Robinson, absent for so many years in California, is back in New York. He gave a performance at a People's Artists Hootenanny last Saturday night. It was the same Robinson we heard almost 20 years ago—but better—the same magic artistry with an increased vigor and maturity.

After a song on the guitar, Robinson modestly said, "I can also play the piano," and sat down and rapped out a song about children all around the globe joining hands in a future world of peace.

His final number, a rendition of Sandburg's "In the Quiet and Folded Yesterdays," grew from a quiet beginning into a mighty drama about an idea that jailings and shootings could not stop.

Last Saturday night's Hootenanny was devoted in part to Shakespeare. And so, quoting Shakespeare, we can say about Robinson, that despite his long stay in Hollywood he comes back to us in New York "through the world's great snare unspoiled."

Wm. Evjue, of Wisconsin, Hits 2 Old Parties

Special to the Daily Worker

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.—A new political realignment in the nation was called for by William T. Evjue, editor of the Madison, Wis., Capital Times, in his regular Sunday statewide broadcast. This position is a major break with the policy of backing the Democrats which Evjue has pursued for several years. In view of Evjue's wide influence throughout Wisconsin in liberal circles, among farmers, and important sections of workers, and considering his 35-year-old record of liberalism, this new tactical line will have important repercussions in shaping the 1952 election campaign in Wisconsin.

Evjue opened his address with these words: "The need for a new political realignment in America becomes obvious as one views the Washington scene. The words, Republican and Democrat, no longer have any meaning. The Republican party has long been the party of corporate wealth and special privilege. The Democrat party is responsive to the same interests. I point to the Republican-Democratic coalition in congress as proof of the fact that we no longer have a two-party political system worthy of the name. What's the difference today between the Republican, Taft of Ohio, and the Democrat, Byrd of Virginia? What's the difference between the Republican McCarthy of Wisconsin, and the Democrat, McCarran of Nevada?"

Evjue documents his indictment of the two old parties, citing examples of corruption and venality in both. While his notion that "President Truman has lost control of his party" apologizes for the machine politician in the White House and covers up the responsibility of Truman and Trumanism for the McCarthyism which Evjue abhors, he did declare.

"President Truman cannot continue to go out over the country proclaiming that the Democratic party is the party of liberalism when members of his own party in Washington behind the scenes are playing the game of the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition, and needing and sabotaging every progressive measure that comes before Congress."

His address concluded with: "The Capital Times believes that there is need for a political clean-up in the United States which will eliminate from party influence such machine politicians as Boyle, Gabrielson, and Brehm. We need a party realignment in this country that will square more with reality and less with the profits of the big corporate influences in the United States today that have a first mortgage on both political parties."

Art Film Festival In Woodstock

America's first art film festival will be held at the Playhouse in Woodstock, N. Y., over Labor Day weekend, Sept. 1, 2 and 3.

Of the more than 500 films dealing with art subjects, a selection of the best 25 will be shown to an audience of leading artists, writers, producers, directors, photographers, art teachers, critics, museum directors, art historians, film exhibitors, distributors and others of the art and motion picture fields.

HUNGER KILLS 80 AFRICAN INFANTS A MONTH IN DURBAN

By BASIL ARMSTRONG

DURBAN, Aug. 7 (Telepress).—The conditions of undernourished African infants to be found in ghetto shack settlements in and around Durban "are reminiscent of the worst cases in Belsen during the last war," declared Dr. Eileen Krige, anthropology lecturer at the University of Natal. Dr. Krige was addressing a recent conference in Durban of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Krige disclosed that over 200 African infants suffering from malnutrition and gastro-enteritis were admitted each month last year to the segregated hospital for non-Europeans in Durban. Death resulted in 40 percent of these cases. Many of those discharged had to be admitted again and again.

The greatest proportion of these cases came from the segregated shack areas surrounding Durban. "This is so," Dr. Krige said, "not

only because the shack areas are unhealthy, lacking in the most elementary sanitary services, but largely because . . . shacks and backyards are the only places where family life for Africans is possible."

High prices for food made it impossible for many African families to buy food, Dr. Krige admitted. She told of a case in which a mother reported back to the hospital: "I told granny what you told me at the hospital about feeding the child. She laughed and wondered whether you knew that only rich people here can afford milk."

Recent statistics by the medical officers of health in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town reflect similar conditions. The infant mortality rate among Africans in the city of Port Elizabeth is three times the rate for any other population group. In Cape Town, the infant mortality rate among the colored group (Cape Colored) is five times that of Europeans.

For a Five-Power Peace Pact

(Continued from Page 2)

leashing of aggressive war against the peoples of the USSR, for the use of weapons of mass destruction against the peaceful population. Such statements, which contradict not only the interests of peace but also the elementary requirements of human morality, must call forth condemnation on the part of the Congress of the United States.

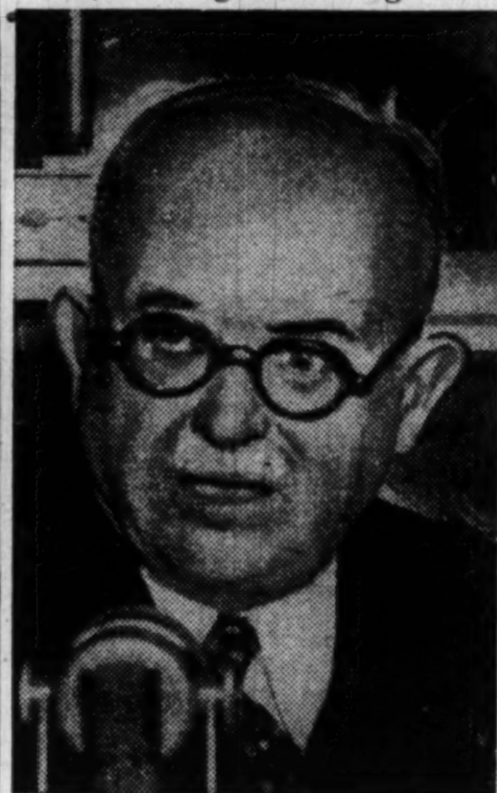
[3]

The Government of the United States of America came forth as the initiator of the establishment of the North Atlantic military union directed, it is clear, against the USSR. It has established a wide network of military bases on foreign territory near the frontiers of the USSR and, in infringement of obligations taken upon itself, is putting into effect the remilitarization of Western Germany and is re-establishing Japanese militarism. At the same time there is being implemented in the United States of America a gigantic armament program.

The Government of the United States of America has unalterably refused all proposals of the Soviet Government aimed at strengthening peace and international security. Thus, up to this time there has not been achieved an agreement for the conclusion of a peace pact between the five powers, for the prohibition of atomic weapons and for the establishment of inspection over the implementation of this prohibition, and also for the limitation of armaments and armed forces. In the resolution of the Congress the thought is set forth that now the path is open for the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. At the same time there is no doubt that only after the prohibition of atomic weapons can atomic energy actually be used

for peaceful purposes, for the welfare of peoples.

The Soviet people are daily convinced that the policy and actions of the Government of the United States of America diverge from its verbal declarations regarding the preservation of peace, and equally from the peace-loving desires of the American people, and that there are being established conditions for the further worsening of relations with the Soviet Union, although no danger has



VINCENT AURIOL
President of France

threatened and does not threaten the United States from the Soviet Union.

(4)

It goes without saying that one can only welcome the approach of the Congress of the U. S. to the Soviet people and its appeal for the strengthening of friendly relations between the U. S. and the Soviet Union. However, an approach by words with an appeal for cooperation in the improvement of relations between the USSR and the U. S. A. and in the strengthening of international peace can give positive results only in the event that there is no divergency between it and the deeds of the Government of the U. S. A., the policy and actions of the Government of the United States of America.

However, inasmuch as the Congress of the U. S. A. states that it is seeking a path toward the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, it can have no doubts that such attempts by the Congress will find a response in the peace-loving efforts of the Soviet people and the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet considers that one of the serious steps on this road could be the elimination of the discrimination toward the Soviet Union in all fields of international relation-

IN LATIN AMERICA

Chileans Fight Price Hikes

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 7.—A National Committee Against Speculation was formed here to fight against policies of the Chilean government of Gonzalez Videla.

The Committee charged that laws enacted by the government penalized the small trader and small businessman and prevented workers and employees from obtaining wages to meet mounting living costs. It criticized the "stabilization" of prices and wages on the ground that prices in fact were free and mounting because of the complete lack of effective government action.

Among the groups affiliated with the National Committee are the National Junta of Employees; the Chilean Federation of Labor (CTCH); the General Confederation of Workers (CGT); the National Co-operative Confederation; the Federation of Chilean Students; the Women's Alliance; and many independent union federations.

Measures under consideration for force revision of the government's attitude included a general strike against high prices, a hunger march, and a series of mass demonstrations throughout Chile.

Protest Prices in Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 7.—Widespread public protest against rising prices of food and all essential consumer goods have forced the Legislative Assembly to appoint a commission to investigate the cause of inflated prices.

The commission requested public organizations to meet with it and suggest recommendations. The independent trade unions were included in the invitation and appointed two permanent delegates.

In labor's opinion, the spiraling living costs are due to:

1. Foreign exchange legislation, which yields 40 million colones annually to the government, but costs every Costa Rican 28 colones a month.

2. The national budget, which this year exceeds 150 million colones, excluding the 40 million

in revenue from legislation covering foreign exchange. This budget, the highest in the nation's history, comes out of the people's wages and salaries, the unions contended.

3. Speculation, which has been legalized by the government's policy of "free prices"; and

4. Restriction of credit to agriculture and industry by the central bank, which has held up national production.

Labor's delegates also observed that in the absence of full trade union liberties, the unions were prevented from defending workers' interests effectively.

While the independent unions were placing their views before the legislative commission, they invited the public generally to join a Popular Front against high living costs.

CTAL Opens Farm Office

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 7.—An Office of Agriculture has been set up at the headquarters here of the Latin American Federation of Labor. This was done in compliance with resolutions adopted at the Latin American Federation of Labor headed by Vicente Lombardo Toledano and of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Salvador Bojorquez was named to head the new Office of Agriculture, which will gather reports and documentation on the agrarian situation throughout Latin America. It will also, in conjunction with the Latin American Fed-

eration of Labor and the International Union of Farm and Forest Workers (a department of the World Federation of Trade Unions), arrange regular exchange of information between trade unions on matters affecting agriculture in Latin America.

The opening of this new office is of the greatest importance to the peoples of Latin America since the struggles of the agricultural workers and sharecroppers for the improvement of their living standards and for land is the key to the national liberation and independence of the peoples of Latin America.

Cuban Misleaders Okay Sugar Cut

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—The government-controlled Cuban National Federation of Sugar Workers has asked the American Federation of Labor to inform the U. S. State Department that they accept fully the lowering of the quota of Cuban sugar exports to the United States.

This news has roused to anger the workers and progressive people throughout this sugar isle. They are all the more indignant because these misleaders, Mujal, Suri, and

Co., agents of the Prio government inside of the labor movement, have made demagogic statements implying that they supported the nation-wide protest movement against this latest attack by United States imperialism on the Cuban people and their national economy.

This action by the labor misleaders proves once more that these elements and their unions are nothing more than tools of the American Federation of Labor, and consequently tools of United States imperialism.

Munoz-Marin Cancels Passport

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, (delayed).—The passport of Eugenio Cuebas, youth leader of Arbona, Puerto Rico, was cancelled by the U. S. State Department, just as he

was about to leave for Europe.

Cuebas was bound for France and expected to attend the Berlin Youth Festival.

Venezuelans Assail U. S. Trade Treaty

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 5.—The people of Venezuela have forced their government to request the revision of the 1941 Commercial Treaty between Venezuela and the United States.

As predicted in 1941 by the Communist Party of Venezuela, the treaty has brought local industry to the brink of disaster. Shoe factories have recently had to shut down, unable to meet foreign competition in the local market. The clothing industry faces a similar fate.

The Federation of Rural Associations and other economic organizations have demanded revision.



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Text of USSR President's Peace Pact Plan

Daily Worker

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Kaesong Crisis And Ridgway's 'Hunch'

An Editorial

IT IS UNBELIEVABLE, but according to a Scripps-Howard press report from Tokyo the lives of countless American boys are being used as a bet, a plain gamble on a "hunch."

Here is the astounding and ugly fact—

"General Ridgway is apparently convinced that Peiping and Pyongyang are under orders from Moscow to end the war. If Ridgway is right, he will be a hero. If he's wrong—and the answer is a 44-division attack—it could look very bad indeed. Obviously, the General is willing to take a chance." (World-Telegram, Aug. 6.)

"His hunch," continues the

report of this unbelievable gamble with American lives and with the safety of the entire world, therefore seems to be that if the end of the Korean war is worth so much to the Reds, they ought to be willing to pay a premium price."

Here is the final pay-off to this gamble:

"We are not only insisting on maintaining the present battle line—we have said that we expect to place part of the demarcation line 35 miles north . . . In short, instead of begging for terms, we've told the Reds to accept ours."

IN PLAIN ENGLISH, the Pentagon is not really negoti-

ating. It is gambling on a "hunch" that we can dictate any terms we wish to the Koreans and Chinese because they genuinely want peace!

We are gambling that the Koreans and Chinese are, as the MacArthur clique screams, "on

the ropes," and will accept ultimatums no matter what they are.

But what if this "hunch" turns out to be as disastrously wrong as MacArthur's was last December when he led his armies into the awful defeat at the Yalu River?

WE ARE CONVINCED that this awful "hunch" is behind the comic-tragic act we are putting on at Kaesong about 80 Chinese guards parading past the headquarters, the hassle over the newsmen who get no news from Admiral Joy now that they are there, the furor over the withdrawal issue, and so on. Ridgway now has spurned the

Korean reply over the 80 guardsmen. He now talks of ending the talks altogether. He is still playing his "hunch" that we can punish the Koreans and Chinese because they obviously seek peace sincerely and eagerly.

This is callous disregard for the nation's interest. America needs peace. It should negotiate a cease-fire at once without any of these provocations. The nation should know of this "hunch" tactic and denounce it.

There should be a deluge of wires, letters—and delegations—to President Truman, all Congressmen and Senators urging a cease-fire now. Lives are at stake—many of them.

Ridgway Again Stalls Truce Talks

—See Page 3

GOV'T ARRESTS 5 MORE WORKING-CLASS LEADERS

The Truman government seized five more working class leaders under the Smith Act yesterday. The arrests were made in Baltimore, New York and Cleveland. Those arrested were all present or former Baltimore or Washington residents, and the action appeared to flow from the recent grand jury witchhunt in that city. Those jailed were: Philip Frankfeld and Dorothy Rose Blumberg, in this city; Mrs. Regina Frankfeld, in Cleveland, and George Meyers and Roy

Wood in Baltimore. Frankfeld and Dorothy Rose Blumberg were being arraigned in Brooklyn late yesterday.

One of the more shameful features of the FBI arrests involved Bella, eight-year old daughter of Frankfeld. In New York to meet her on her return from camp, Frankfeld was arrested, with her, as he was about to board a plane at LaGuardia Airport for the family's home in Cleveland. The child was seized with her father, taken to Foley Square and kept there while he was fingerprinted, etc., and would have been jailed overnight had not friends come down to obtain her release. Mrs. Regina Frankfeld, jailed in Cleveland, is her mother.

The arrests were announced in Washington by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and FBI boss J. Edgar Hoover. Hoover said those arrested had been connected with Communist activities in Baltimore and Washington, D. C.

George Meyer, one of the five arrested, is a former state president of the Maryland CIO and former president of the CIO Textile Workers local in Cumberland, Md.

The five were charged with conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence in violation of the Smith Act. Warrants for their arrests were issued at Baltimore on a complaint authorized by McGrath and filed before U. S. Commissioner Ernest Volkart by an FBI agent.

Schneiderman Wins 3-Day Stay Of Extradition

William Schneiderman won a three-day stay of extradition to California yesterday in the Federal court of Judge Edward J. Dimock. Dimock also reduced Schneiderman's bail to \$50,000, which is still fantastically high. Schneiderman, one of the 12 California working-class leaders indicted under the Smith Act, is now scheduled to appear Friday morning for extradition to California.

On Monday U. S. Commissioner Isaac Platt reduced his original bail of \$100,000 to \$75,000. Yesterday Eugene F. Roth, head of the Criminal Division of U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol's office, (Continued on Page 6)

Church Groups Urge High Court To Reverse Its Decision on '11'

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—In a demand that the Supreme Court reverse its recent decision upholding the Smith Act in the conviction of 11 Communist leaders, the Unitarian Fellowship of Social Justice has declared that "a decision by our Supreme Court which is against the best interests of the people of our country must be challenged by the people themselves who created the court."

The Fellowship, an organization formed in the First Unitarian Church here, emphasized its belief that "the conviction

of 11 leaders of the Communist Party was not for overt acts but merely for teaching and advocating the principles they clearly believed in."

This, said the Fellowship resolution, "in effect subverts the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Pointing to other protests to the Smith Act decision the Fellowship called for the Supreme Court to "grant a rehearing on the constitutionality of the decision in the case of the 11 leaders of the Communist Party who were tried and convicted under the Smith Act."

Senators Ask Study Of Soviet Peace Plan

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The State Department, acting with haste unprecedented in such matters, rushed into print today with a flat and scornful rejection of Soviet President Nikolai M. Shvernik's peace proposal. Michael J. McDermott, department press

The Corporal Prays for Peace

"I've been praying for peace every night before I go to bed," Cpl. Raymond Dewing, 22, farm boy from Octon, Wisc., told a Chicago Daily News correspondent in Kaesong. Speaking to the reporter only a few feet away from North Korean and Chinese soldiers to whom he'd been talking, the GI declared:

"I kind of forgot, talking to

them, that a few weeks ago I was shooting at these guys."

He said "They all say they want peace, they don't want to fight."

Cpl. Dewing declared: "I sure hope these talks are successful. I want to go home. I've been saving \$70 a month over here. When I get out of the Army I'm going to buy my own little farm."

officer, in a lengthy prepared statement which he read to newsmen, ridiculed the proposal as a "propaganda trap." He told reporters President Truman may not answer the personal letter of the Soviet President. "But, if he does, the reply will be along this line, he said.

A number of U. S. Senators and Representatives, however, queried by newsmen on Shvernik's proposal, expressed interest.

Sen. Theodore Green (D-RI) said it may be merely a diplomatic move. "But we should not reject them—we should put them to the test," he added.

Sen. Harry R. Cain (R-Wash) said the U. S. should meet the USSR halfway on the proposal.

Sen. Guy Gillette (D-Ia) commented that "the need for peace is so great that we cannot afford to turn down a request for a con-

PEACE CRUSADERS ASK UN ACT TO HALT KOREA WAR

A group of prominent Americans yesterday presented to Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, a statement urging "with the deepest gravity that the full influence of the Secretary-General's office be placed behind a public appeal for an informal cessation of all hostilities in Korea during the arrangement of a truce."

The delegation represented the American Peace Crusade and included religious leaders, scientists, trade unionists, Negro women and youth leaders.

They were told by Cohen that he would promptly submit their proposal to Secretary-General Trygve Lie, now in Europe.

The meeting took place at the offices of the United Nations. The 10 delegates included Paul Robeson, Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes of Philadelphia, executive secretary of the Episcopal League for Social Action; Dr. Dorothy Brewster of New York; Prof. Morrison of Cornell; Thomas Richardson; Rev. Willard Uphaus; Douglas Glasgow; Marcel Scherer; Mrs. Irene Goldman, and Mrs. Leonora Piazza,

executive secretary of the Michigan Council for Peace.

The delegation pointed out that "this simple appeal from your office with its great influence in the

(Continued on Page 6)

GOV'T REPORTS 98 AREAS WITH BIG UNEMPLOYMENT

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Unemployment in Detroit reached 80,000 in July, increasing 17,000 over the previous month, the U. S. Department of Labor revealed on Aug. 6.

Robert C. Goodwin, director of the department's Bureau of Employment Security reported to Labor Secretary Maurice Tobin that while there are six areas in the nation with a "labor shortage" 38 areas have a labor surplus. These include 84 designated as areas of "moderate" labor surplus and 14 with "substantial" surpluses. There are 62 areas, he said, which have neither shortages nor surpluses of manpower.

Like all top spokesmen for the

Truman Administration, Goodwin argues that no one should worry about growing unemployment because, he claims, when arms production really gets under way next fall, there will be plenty of jobs.

Industrial shutdowns were due both to cutbacks in material diverted to war production and to war conversion, but also to "overstocked inventories," he said.

The largest number of areas of "labor surplus," that is, with large unemployment, are in New England where two-thirds of the major centers are in this condition.

"Sizeable groups of jobless still characterize some coal mining areas such as Terre Haute, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre," reported Goodwin.

For a Five-Power Peace Pact

The Daily Worker prints below the text of the message from Soviet President Nikolai Shvernik to President Truman, calling for a five-power pact of peace and an agreement to outlaw the production of atomic weapons, with a system of international inspection to guarantee the agreement. The text of a resolution adopted for a five-power peace pact by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, is also reprinted below:

SHVERNIK'S MESSAGE

His Excellency,
Dean G. Acheson,
Secretary of State of the
United States of America.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 7, 1951, and of the enclosed resolution of the Congress of the United States of America, and to transmit to you a resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This resolution expresses the feelings of sincere friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union toward the peoples of the whole world—it speaks of that fact that the Soviet people is unified in its attempts to establish a stable peace and to eliminate the threat of a new war.

The Soviet people has no basis for doubting that the American people also do not want war.

However, the Soviet people know well that there exist in some states forces which are striving to unleash a new world war, in which the circles in question see the source of their own enrichment. The peoples of the Soviet Union believe that there will be no war if the peoples take into their own hands preservation of peace and defend it to the end, unmasking the attempts of those forces which have interests in war and which are trying to draw the people into another war.

I share your opinion that a desire for peace and brotherhood exists in the hearts of a majority of people. Therefore, governments which not with words but with deeds are striving to support peace must encourage by every means the peaceful strivings of their people.

The Soviet Government assists in every way the unification of the efforts of the peoples of other countries. It hospitably receives communications of peace from any country and by every means contributes to the intercourse of the Soviet people with the peoples of other countries, placing no barriers in the path.

There is no doubt that friendship between peoples which is mentioned in your communication pre-supposes the development of political, economic and cultural peoples on a basis of equal rights. There is also no doubt that a most important step on this road must be the elimination of any discrimination with regard to the Soviet Union on the part of the American authorities.

The duty of all peace-loving people consists in steadfastly carrying on a policy of war prevention and preservation of peace, of not permitting arms races, of attaining limitation of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons with the establishment of inspection over the implementation of such a prohibition, and of cooperating in the conclusion of a five-power pact for the strengthening of peace.

The conclusion of such a pact would have an exceptionally important significance in the improvement of Soviet-American relations and the strengthening of peace among peoples. Such a pact would raise the confidence of all peoples in the preservation of peace, and moreover, would permit the possibility of limiting armaments, of lightening the bur-



HARRY S. TRUMAN
President of the U. S.

den of military expenditures, which lie with all their heaviness on the peoples' shoulders.

In implementing the indicated measures the American people will always find full cooperation on the part of the Soviet people, who unalterably defend the cause of peace.

I hope that the text of the resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be brought to the attention of the American people.

I take this occasion to request you to transmit to the American people my greetings and good wishes from the people of the Soviet Union. Moscow, August 6, 1951

NIKOLAI SHVERNIK,

President of the Presidium
of the Supreme Soviet of
the Union of Soviet So-
cialist Republics.

His Excellency,
Harry S. Truman,
President of the United States of
America

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION A Resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

Being informed of the joint resolution adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U. S. A., which was transmitted together with a letter from Mr. Truman, President of the U. S. A. on July 7 of this year, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, combining the work of both Houses—the Council of the Union and the Council of the Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, considers it necessary to make the following statement:

(1)

Expressing the will of the peoples of the Soviet Union for peace, the Soviet Government always conducts a policy directed toward strengthening peace and establishing friendly relations between states. The principle of this policy was laid down in the peace decree adopted by the Second Congress of Soviets on Nov. 11, 1917, as soon as the Soviet State was formed. Since that time the foreign policy of the Soviet Union has remained unchanged, being directed toward the strengthening of peace and friendly relations among peoples.

After the second World War when, as the result of the joint efforts of the Allies, the forces of the aggressors were smashed, the aggressive states were disarmed an international organization was established for the maintenance of peace and the prevention of the outbreak of any new aggression. conditions were created for the establishment of a lasting peace. As is known, in the matter of strengthening international security, the Soviet Government assumed the initiative, coming forth with a proposal for general reduction in armaments, including as its primary mission the prohibition of the production and utilization of atomic energy for war purposes.

Subsequently, in defending the cause of peace and expressing the

inflexible determination of peoples to prevent the threat of a new war, the Soviet Government has twice introduced a proposal that the United States, Great Britain, China, France and the Soviet Union unite their efforts for the purpose of supporting international peace and security and conclude a peace pact among themselves. The initiative of the Soviet Government met with fervent support and approval on the part of the peace-loving people of the entire world. The Soviet people cannot understand what peace-loving motives the Government of the United States of America can have in hitherto rejecting the proposal of the Soviet Government for the conclusion of a peace pact between the five powers.

After the outbreak of the military conflict in Korea and the open armed intervention of the United States of America in Korea, the Soviet Union made repeated proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict. Recently, the Soviet Union again advanced a proposal to put an end to the bloodshed in Korea which has even led to negotiations for an armistice and a cessation of military activities in Korea.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union is based on the full and unconditional support of the peoples of the Soviet Union, in which there are no classes and groups which are interested in unleashing a war. The Soviet Union has no aggressive plans and does not threaten any country or any peoples. The armed forces of the Soviet Union are not waging war anywhere and are not taking part in any military actions. The peoples of the Soviet Union are completely absorbed in executing the tasks of peaceful construction. The Soviet State is developing the construction of magnificent hydroelectric stations and irrigation systems and is creating conditions for the steady future improvement of the standard of living of the population of the country.

(2)

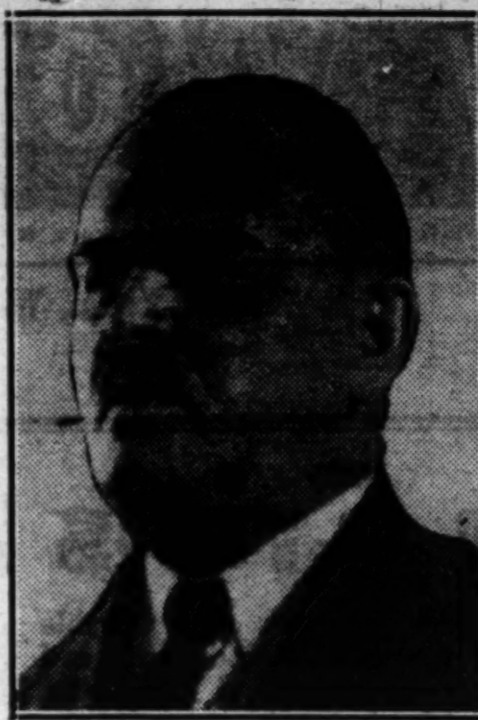
In the resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U. S. A. it is stated that the American people deeply regret the presence of "artificial barriers" that separate them from the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR must state that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union does not place any obstacles in the way of friendship of the Soviet people with the American people or with other peoples, and does not create any obstacles to the establishment of business, trade and friendly relations between them.

However, this cannot be said of the foreign policy that is being conducted by the organs of authority of the United States of America. This is proven not only by such facts as the systematic



MAO TSE-TUNG
Chinese Government Chairman



NIKOLAI SHVERNIK
President of the USSR

refusal on the part of the American authorities to issue visas for entry into the United States of America to agents of Soviet culture and their expulsion in spite of permits for entering the United States of America previously received through legal channels, but also a number of other measures of the Government of the United States of America of a discriminatory character with respect to the Soviet Union. For example, this is confirmed by the following facts:

(a) In December, 1949, the American immigration authorities on the Virgin Islands, without any justification, issued an order by which the crews of two Soviet fishing vessels, the Trepang and the Perlamut, which had called at St. Thomas for minor repairs and taking on water, were forbidden to come ashore.

(b) In July, 1950, in the port of Baltimore the Soviet steamship Krasnodar was subjected to an indiscriminate search by the American authorities, and in violation of generally accepted international customs police agents remained on board the steamship after the search until the very moment when it put to sea.

(c) On March 18, 1948, the American authorities arbitrarily seized the Soviet vessel Rossiva which had arrived in New York and which is State property of the Soviet Union, on the grounds of searching for two particular passengers of this vessel.

(d) In March, 1949, the Immigration authorities in New York proposed to the Soviet representatives who were present at the Congress of Cultural and Scientific Workers of the U. S. A. in Defense of Peace, to leave the United States within a week under the threat of application of administrative measures against them in case they did not comply with this order.

(e) In October, 1950, at the Brumm Airport in New York two Soviet diplomatic couriers were detained in spite of the fact that they had American diplomatic visas on their passports.

(Editor's Note: The reference may be to the Brumm Airport in Stockholm, where two Soviet diplomatic couriers were held up on Oct. 18, 1950 because of failure of U. S. State Department representatives to validate their visas.)

(f) In March, 1951, the Department of Commerce issued an order to annul the licensing for exporting scientific and technical literature to the Soviet Union.

(g) Recently in front of the building of the Mission of the USSR at the United Nations in New York there have been gathering, with the connivance of the police, gangs of hooligans who interfere with the normal work of the Mission and threaten the personal security of its members. On the second of August the First Secretary of the Mission, A. S. Polvanski, who possesses diplomatic immunity, was, on his exit from the Mission, subjected before the

eyes of the police to an attack by hooligans who hit him on the head with sticks.

(h) On the 23rd of June of this year, only a few days before the President of the United States of America sent the resolution of the Congress of the U. S. A. to the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, N. M. Shvernik, the Government of the United States of America denounced the trade agreement concluded between the USSR and the U. S. A. in 1973.

(i) On June 2 of this year a law was passed by the Congress which demanded that countries receiving so-called economic and financial aid from the U. S. A. practically eliminate trade with the Soviet Union and with the countries of the People's Democracy under threat of termination of this aid.

(j) The prohibited lists published on June 7 of this year in connection with this law include almost all goods entering into international trade.

(k) On August 2, even after the approach of the Congress of the U. S. A. to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the House of Representatives of the Congress passed a new law, which, under the pretext of prohibiting shipments of strategic materials, provides for measures directed toward the termination of trade with the Soviet Union and with countries friendly to the Soviet Union.

The discriminatory measures in



CLEMENT R. ATTLEE
Prime Minister of Britain

the trade field indicated above have led to the result that the exchange of goods between the USSR and artificial barriers are past five years, beginning with 1946, has dropped more than six times and has reached an almost non-existent level.

Thus all these facts bear witness that on the part of the organs of power of the United States of America there is carried on a policy of discrimination toward the USSR and artificial barriers are being set up which interfere with the free intercourse of the Soviet and American peoples and which are pushing our countries apart from each other.

There arises a legitimate question how to reconcile the statements contained in the resolution of the Congress of the U. S. A. regarding the necessity for the elimination of barriers in relations between the peoples of the two countries with the above-mentioned acts of the American authorities.

The Soviet people have no doubt that the American people, like all other peoples, do not want war. However, as history shows, questions of peace and war are not always decided by the people. The statements of many responsible representatives of the Government of the United States of America, and also of members of the Congress of the U. S. A., contain direct appeals for the un-

(Continued on Page 8)

1,500 AT MEETING IN LOS ANGELES ASSAIL SMITH ACT JAILINGS

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—If the Justice Department thought its arrest of 12 working class leaders of California would drive progressives into their shells, 1,500 cheering, applauding Angelenos gave it cause for pause and reconsideration.

The 1,500, in a meeting at the Embassy Auditorium sponsored by the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, heard historian and writer, John Howard Lawson, lead a slashing attack on the forces behind the latest thought control arrests.

The 1,500 passed a resolution to President Truman which said,

John Howard Lawson Hits Arrest of 12

"We want to know where you stand, Mr. President, and we want to tell you where we stand."

'SACRED RIGHTS'

"Where we stand," was outlined specifically in the resolution. After detailing particulars condemning the government's latest moves, the resolution proclaimed:

"We solemnly affirm that we, as Americans, will not be silenced. We will not be intimidated. We will not give our conscience into the keeping of autocratic officials. We will not abandon our Constitution nor the sacred rights

which it guarantees to us. We further affirm that the liberties and lives of all Americans are imperiled by the drive to impose uniformity of opinion, and we call upon our fellow-citizens to join with us in defense of our American law and tradition."

The resolution then called upon the President to uphold his oath of office and act to stop the current attacks on the Bill of Rights.

Lawson is himself a victim of political persecution. He was one of the Hollywood Nine. (He stingingly remarked that the defection

of Edward Dmytryk makes it morally impossible to speak now of a Hollywood Ten.)

Lawson paid tribute to those recently arrested in California, emphasizing to his audience that they are patriots and "America needs patriots today . . . not parrots."

SEVERAL JOBS

The 11 now in Los Angeles County jail, Lawson said, "will be remembered with pride and their names recited with pride when the names of the McGoheys, Mc-

Graths, Medinas and MacArthurs are consigned to the ashcans where they belong."

He reminded his audience of several tasks before them. One of these is the demand to Truman that he protect the Bill of Rights; another was a demand on U. S. Attorney Ernest A. Tolin for a reduction in bail.

Still another task, he said, was to meet the Un-American Activities Committee upon its pending visit to Los Angeles and Hollywood and "let this committee know what the people of this community think of them."

BRITISH, U.S. UNIONISTS VOW MUTUAL ACTION FOR PEACE

Marcel Scherer, coordinator of the Labor Conference for Peace, announced that an urgent call to labor to fight for peace had been received by the National Labor Conference for Peace from Les

Smith, secretary of Engineering and Allied Trades Shop Stewards National Council of London. Smith stated, "Our Council has consistently upheld the principle of peace through negotiation. . . . The shop stewards movement has continued to support the aims of the World Peace movement in spite of attacks. We are confident that the people will put an end to wars, and that all outstanding problems will be adjusted without mass destruction of property and life."

"At our most recent National Conference representing workers engaged in all sections of the engineering industry, the delegates adopted the following resolution:

"This conference notes the serious position developing in regard to shortages of steel, non-ferrous metals and other vital commodities like sulphur, essential to full employment in our industry. The basic cause of this critical situation is the vast arms drive which is crippling our economy. American policy in stockpiling essential materials and driving up prices is causing grave difficulties and dislocation. The essential change necessary is to relax international tension, and thus enable Britain and other countries to use their resources to raise living standards. The first step must be a meeting of the great powers since the al-

(Continued on Page 6)

Dockers Halt Work to Protest Picket Ban

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Aug. 7.—Hundreds of members of the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union quit work here leaving 13 ships unworked, as a protest against an anti-picketing injunction obtained by the Isthmian Line.

The Isthmian Line, with two ships in this harbor, is struck nationally by the CIO's Marine Engineers Beneficial Association. The longshoremen respected the picket line. The attempt of the Isthmian officials to prevent the picketing by a court order and thus require the longshoremen's union to work struck cargo, was declared a violation of the contract between the union and the Pacific Maritime Association of which the Isthmian Line is a member. A stop work order then spread to all ships in the harbor but two army vessels.

ASK 'SEDITION' MISTRIAL, CITE SLANDER LEAFLETS

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7.—Andy Onda, Pittsburgh Communist leader, stirred the "sedition" trial courtroom yesterday with a scorching attack on the slanderous anti-Communist political campaign that the two prosecutors in the frame-up case have been making during the recent primary election campaign.

Onda, steel worker and miner, who is serving as his own counsel, said the prosecutors' slanders had been spread through the county. They must certainly have reached the jurors, he said. It was therefore impossible for James Dolsen and himself to get a fair trial. So he asked Judge O'Brien to declare a mistrial. O'Brien, as usual, refused.

The two slanderous, redbaiting prosecutors were Assistant District Attorney Loran Lewis and Judge Michael A. Musmanno. Lewis has the title of public prosecutor. Musmanno, who instigated the frame-up, is listed in court records as the "private prosecutor."

The atmosphere got hot as the argument continued. Lewis shouted that he had begun "prosecuting Communists" when he was a military official of the American Military Government in a big German city in 1946. "I sent many Communists to jail in Germany," he bellowed.

Onda hit back sharply. "Yes," he said, "you were arresting Com-

munist instead of de-Nazifying Germany."

Onda pointed out that Lewis doorbell ringers were taking his slanderous anti-Communist literature into homes throughout the county. It can be assumed that they visited the homes of jurors, jurors' relatives or neighbors as they made their rounds, he declared.

Jurors were thus poisoned with slanders that Lewis didn't dare to present in the courtroom itself. This poisonous campaign literature coupled Communists with "dope peddlers" and "rackets."

Lewis lamely defended himself. He hadn't assumed the Communists' guilty in his literature, he said, reading a few words from a campaign card. But Onda read the rest of the line to the court. And it was said there that the defendants were seeking to "overthrow" the Government by force.

Lewis then made a serious admission that destroyed his original statement last January that the jurors were unbiased.

"If the jurors read the papers," he said, "they read that the Communist Party had been described as trying to 'overthrow the Government of the United States.'" He emphasized the same point again later.

Onda replied: "Lewis now proves our contention that this community has been so prejudiced that a fair trial here is impossible today."

Ridgway Holds Up Truce Talks for Fourth Day

Gen. Matthew Ridgway barred Korean truce talks for another day yesterday, as he demanded that the Koreans and Chinese agree to end the negotiations if there should be any further "neutrality violations" in the Kaesong area. Ridgway's ultimatum would re-

LERNER WORKERS FAVOR END OF KOREA FIGHTING

A majority of the nearly 1,000 workers at the home office of the Lerner Shops, 354 Fourth Ave., believe that the Korean fighting should stop during negotiations, according to a secret ballot made public yesterday.

The question was: "Do you agree that all fighting should stop and that both sides should resolve their differences after the fighting has stopped?"

In answer, 531 voted "Yes" 46 "No" and 36 abstained.

A second question was:

"In view of the rising prices for food, clothing, and rents and the increasing taxes of working people, do you think our union (District 65) should fight for pay increases despite the wage freeze law?"

In answer, 590 voted "Yes" 12 "No" and 10 abstained.

The poll was conducted by the Rank and File Peace Committee of the Fourth Avenue Area of the union.

AWAIT JOHNSTON'S OK OF 6.5% TEXTILE PAY AWARD

More than 150,000 New England and mid-Atlantic states' cotton-rayon textile workers are hopefully awaiting Stabilizer Eric Johnston's approval of a 6½ percent raise so they can collect a much-needed average of some \$60 each in back pay.

The cases of the 170 companies that employ them have been pending before the Wage Stabilization Board since March. Approval was finally granted by the WSB but, despite the long wait and a rise in the cost of living during the period, the board chiseled off one percent of the negotiated 7½ percent raise—from 10 cents to 8½ cents—on the ground that the difference violated the "formula."

The Textile Workers Union of

America revealed that the motion of its president, Emil Rieve, a member of the WSB, for approval of the full 10 cents was defeated by the votes of the industry and public members of the WSB.

Cotton-rayon workers average \$1.31 an hour, according to the TWUA. The lump sum of retroactive pay, if approved by Johnston, will be welcomed by the workers, many of whom have suffered layoffs and short weeks in the current slump in the industry.

The WSB also approved a "modified" cost of living escalator clause, according to the TWUA. But it was not revealed what the modification is. "Fringe" gains, involving pensions, severance pay and insurance improvements, still await consideration by the WSB.

Communist Leaders Greet Gurley Flynn on Birthday

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who faces prison on a Smith Act indictment, symbolizes the dauntless courage of American workingclass womanhood, it was declared in a statement issued by the national committee of the Communist Party, on the occasion of Gurley Flynn's 61st birthday.

The statement, signed by William Z. Foster for the national committee, follows in part:

"Born of Irish American parentage in Concord, N. H., 61 years ago, more than 40 years of her life have been intimately associated with the struggles and traditions of the American working class."

"Associated with William Z. Foster from the days of the free speech fight of the IWW in the northwest, her role is legend in major labor defense struggles such as the Bridgeport cases, the strikes of the textile workers in 1906 in Lowell, Mass., in the Passaic and

Patterson strikes, in the 1916 Mesabe Iron Ore Range strike and in such world-known cases as those of Joe Hill, Sacco and Vanzetti, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, Ettor and Giovannitti, Tom Mooney, Scottsboro, the Everett Washington case.

"As chairman of the National Defense Committee of our Party, and of its National Women's Commission, she valiantly defended the Communist leaders and our Party's general secretary, Eugene Dennis."

"The day will come, and in her lifetime, when the American working class, through the actions of an aroused and united people will defeat the warmakers, repeal and nullify the Smith Act, and honor this daughter of the American working class as one of its greatest treasures."

(Signed) William Z. Foster
For the National Committee CPUSA

quire the Koreans and Chinese to acknowledge in advance that any such violation, no matter how minor or accidental, would be a "deliberate move" on their part to scuttle the negotiations. The Ridgway message was sent after Radio Peking had explained the accidental presence of Chinese soldiers near the truce area last Friday; had stated that there would be no repetition, and had rebuked the U. S. negotiators for breaking off talks on such a flimsy excuse.

Meanwhile, Ridgway, whose spokesmen have complained about the alleged lack of "good faith" of the Koreans in the talks, used the fourth day of stalemate in the talks to rake Korea with aerial bombardments from the front line to the Yalu River.

The Peking Radio, charging Washington with taking advantage of an accidental violation of Kaesong neutrality to block the peace talks, noted that U. S. planes have flown over Kaesong repeatedly, and that American and Syngman Rhee troops, had penetrated "to the vicinity of the neutral zone" several times, "while the firing by American warships is heard distinctly in Kaesong."

"We warmly love peace, but we will never submit to unreasonable demands," Peking declared.

UP TO U. S.
"Whether the talks continue and whether agreement is reached (Continued on Page 6)

Penna. Bill Seeks To Jail Communists

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 7.—A fascist bill to provide maximum penalties of 20 years in prison for mere membership in the Communist Party has been introduced in both Houses of the State Legislature.

The bill's author is the witch-hunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno of Pittsburgh. Musmanno recently won the Democratic nomination for the State Supreme Court bench. Nomination means election under a State law, which permits each party to elect only one Supreme Court judge in one election. There are two vacancies this year.

The present state "sedition" law also has a maximum penalty of 20 years. This law does not mention the Communist Party, however, although it is used against Communist Party leaders.

Musmanno's bill also provides maximum fines of \$10,000. And it calls for the confiscation of "property and funds used for the furtherance of Communism."

The bill was introduced in the State Senate by Elmer J. Holland, a Pittsburgh Democrat, who was a paid official of the CIO steel workers union for several years. Holland well knows that Communist Party members were the outstanding front line organizers in the drive that built the steel union.

Virgin Islands Delegates Cite Rising Poverty

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands, Aug. 7.—A delegation of five members of the Virgin Islands legislature, headed by Omar Brown, revealed just before leaving for the U. S., the stark misery of the people (80% of whom are of Negro descent) and threatened bankruptcy of the Virgin Islands government.

The Virgin Islands (three of the 50 islands are inhabited) were bought by the U. S. from Denmark in 1917. They lie 40 miles east of Puerto Rico, and have a population of about 30,000.

Rum and bay rum are the chief exports. The islands also produce sugar, bay oil, lime juice concentrates and hides. Some livestock is raised.

The delegation will ask the U. S. Congress to pass a new Organic Act for the Islands, allowing the election of a Governor, and a Resident Commissioner. The Act would require the U. S. to turn over to the Islands the import taxes it collects on rum sent to the U. S., including over \$60,000,000 that has been collected in rum taxes from 1940 to 1949.

Although similar measures were passed for Puerto Rico in 1947, they did not prevent the further deterioration in Puerto Rican living standards.

"So bad is the situation in the Virgin Islands," Brown declared, "that if our people could get off the Islands they would all leave. As it is, we are losing many persons between the ages of 21 and 45."

The territory's budget cannot support its hospitals, jails and asylums.

Fruits and vegetables cannot be raised for export, since the U. S. Department of Agriculture forbids their importation. Dissatisfaction is general throughout the Islands.

The average field laborer's wage is \$12.40 a month.

Malnutrition is high, since mothers cannot afford to give their children fruit juices or a pint of milk a day.

Workers Win 12c Hike at Firestone

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—The CIO United Rubber Workers today won a 12 cents-an-hour wage increase for 23,000 Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. workers after a month of negotiations.

A rapid conclusion of the contract talks was foreseen Friday, when it was announced in New York that a similar agreement was reached between the union and the U. S. Tire & Rubber Co. The Firestone settlement, in addition to granting the flat increase, allowed another one-cent hourly supplemental boost. Both rises are retroactive to July 30.

The wage pact covers employees in Firestone plants in Akron, O., Fall River, Mass., Los Angeles, Des Moines, Ia., Pottstown, Pa., Memphis, Tenn. and New Castle and Noblesville, Ind.

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World of Labor

by George Morris

CIO Is Paging Patrick Henry

THE CIO NEWS of Aug. 6 carries a story describing the sad state of America because Americans have become so frightened by witch-hunt hysteria that they are afraid to sign a petition reaffirming their belief in the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

The head over the story is, "Where is Patrick Henry? Declaration of Independence Scaring Americans as 'Subversive.'" Under it are some details of the experience of reporters of the 'New York Post' and Madison (Wis.) Capitol Times, which some papers had carried. The latter's reporters sought on July 4 to get names to a petition containing nothing but quotations from the two historic documents. Of 112 persons of Sen. McCarthy's state that were interviewed, only one signed the petition. But New York didn't do very much better. Of 161 interviewed by 'New York Post' reporters, only 19 signed.

The comments of persons who refused to sign, some of which the CIO News reprints, reveal the pattern of fear and ignorance upon which American fascism depends so much now.

Some viewed the petitioners as Communists. Many said they feared for their jobs. Others frankly said they were "afraid to sign anything."

The CIO's textile paper com-

ments on the same experience with an editorial, "Scaring Ourselves," and asks:

"What has happened to our pride in the freedom of every citizen to speak his mind? To be sure Americans shouldn't be afraid, even now. By creating this fear we have lost deeper security than all the so-called security programs can regain."

We can ask again: "Where is Patrick Henry? WHERE IS THE CIO? Have we not a right to expect that this organization, whose leaders swear so loudly and frequently by our civil liberties, would stand up in the tradition of Patrick Henry? Across the same page of the CIO News is another story summarizing the report of the American Civil Liberties Union headlined "Serious Inroads Threaten Our Freedoms." It covers only the period through 1950, and not yet the horrible months of Smith Act developments. The CIO News notes, nevertheless, that the ACLU says it continues its opposition to the Smith Act.

It seems, however, that it is the leaders of the CIO who are the most frightened of Americans. More than two months have passed since the Supreme Court's Smith Act ruling. Scores of new victims have been jailed or indicted. One after another of the Bill of Rights



Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Respect for China's Rights A Pre-Condition of Peace

FULL RESPECT for the Peking Government as the representatives of a Great Power is a pre-condition for lasting friendship between the Chinese people and the people of the United States. The policy of the Truman government, which views the Chinese People's Government as "Moscow-trained foreign agents," stands in the way of such friendship. This policy has been stated by both Secretary Acheson and Assistant Secretary Rusk. It is to be seen in the continued aid to Chiang Kai-shek, the denial of the Peking Government's rightful seat on the Security Council of the United Nations, the high-handed seizure of Taiwan, the exclusion of China from the so-called "peace treaty" arrangements with Japan, and the obstructionist tactics of Gen. Ridgway in the negotiations of a truce in Korea.

This Wall Street and Washington policy is a fraud. If the billionaires and their political flunkies are really so concerned about the democratic processes by which a government achieves power, how do they explain their ardor for the fascist regimes of Franco Spain, Greece, and South Africa, and for the police-state rule in Turkey, most of the Latin American Republics, and the colonies of the imperialist powers—including Puerto Rico and the Philippines?

It will help the people of the United States to see through this fraud and to exercise their prerogative to change our foreign policy if they understand how the Chinese People's Republic was established. The Peking

Government came to power by means as democratic as those which established the first government of the United States of America.

This accession to power is the subject of a number of articles currently running in the Chinese press in observance of the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party. Peng Chen, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, cites the centuries-long existence of class struggles in China. "How do they (the Chinese Trotskyites—J.P.) explain the great anti-imperialist struggles of the Chinese people which have shaken the whole world for more than a century, and the peasant struggles which have shaken Chinese society again and again for thousands of years? According to their 'theory,' it is nothing but a struggle invented by Marxism-Leninism and the Chinese Communist Party."

Yes, and according to the "foreign agent" lie, which the Truman government has taken over from the Trotskyites, the liberation of China from imperialism and feudalism is all a "Moscow plot!"

Certainly, the victory of the Chinese Revolution was not "spontaneous" or even an inevitable outcome of the class struggles in China. Neither was the victory of the Revolution in

amendments are being nullified—even the right of bail. But not a word from CIO headquarters.

So far only a handful of CIO affiliates, like the above-mentioned Textile Union's paper, the Packinghouse Workers and some locals have at least spoken out in the spirit of Patrick Henry. But the CIO's leaders, although they boast of their great power, seem to be sitting high up in the gallery, and they whimper timidly, "Where is Patrick Henry?"

The CIO leaders (and that goes for the AFL as well) have not yet learned the basic lesson from the experience of the news reporters in Madison and New York. The people approached were by and large the sort of persons the labor movement must count on for grass roots support of price control, repeal of Taft-Hartley, and similar objectives.

Ostensibly the scare is aimed at the handful of leftwingers, but it is the great mass of people whom they are really trying to scare. Patrick Henry isn't dead. He spoke through the men who went to prison and others who have been brought before the courts by the guards, spies and undercover men of the present-day Tories. They have defiantly stated that if advocacy of peace and a better life is treason, then let the reactionaries make the most of it.

The proportion of scared persons is far far less among the progressive-influenced people than among others. Those on the left are, in varying degrees, fighting back and holding up the banner raised by Patrick Henry. But unless the CIO gets up some Patrick Henry courage to speak up and act now against the Smith Act drive, its own base for even mild political reforms will be wiped out. Scared people don't make effective support.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES ducks the proposal of a Soviet journal's proposal for a free exchange of views in each other's columns, retorting huffily: "We enter into polemics with 'New's.'" Instead, the Times asks the Soviet organ to publish this nugget: "Come and travel in our land and talk to our people and let us come to your country and do the same." This is a lot of gall from a paper which has silently concurred in the denial of passports to Robeson, Fast and a host of Americans; conveniently forgets that Shostakovich and other Soviet visitors to the U. S. were not permitted to travel around the country but had their stay cut short by the State Department; and hires a hack professor to refute from a distance of 3,000 miles the eye-witness reporting of Soviet progress by the Times own Moscow correspondent. . . . Noted American scholar, Ralph Barton Perry, reflects the public's disgust with the Washington sabotage of Korea truce talks. He writes to the Times: "In short, either we negotiate or we don't. If we do, we should be prepared to behave accordingly. And this goes not only for the negotiators but for the American Government and peoples behind them." A 'Free World' Note: "Swiss to Reduce Trade with East To Meet U. S. Bans on Key Goods." And even the Times confesses: "It will be difficult to explain this as anything but submission to U. S. pressure. . . ."

THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackeray hits at the calculated obscurity of American truce terms in the Kaesong talks.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Marguerite Higgins says "it is an open secret in Paris that President Auriol told visiting American Senators last month that they need not worry too much about France's protestations" against alliance with fascist Franco, "since they were in great part a result of internal politics."

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson confirms earlier stories that Ridgway, in holding "firm" at Kaesong, is really fronting for profit-bloated American capitalists who are stealing the valuable tungsten deposits in Korea.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN says the "honor system" at West Point is due to be changed since it hasn't been observed for years. The Hearstings also run a cartoon by Boris Jenkins with an anti-Semitic figure to represent the Civil Rights Congress. The cartoon illustrates an editorial which concluded that "convicted Communists are not entitled to liberty under bail." The paper deliberately hides the fact that the majority of the working-class leaders jailed under the Smith Act were not convicted but indicted and that, in fact, many were jailed without even indictments or warrants for their arrest.

THE POST's Leonard Lyons describes Gen. Eisenhower as complimenting his officers on their "deep understanding" of a "symbolism." Which reminds us that Robert S. Allen, another Post writer, once reported that Eisenhower hadn't read a book in seven years, during which his favorite reading was "Wild West" stories. That made him a natural for the presidency of Columbia University. R. F.

COMING in the weekend Worker
All Over the Word Was 'Peace' . . . By Ellen Carter

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THE SOVIET MESSAGE

THE PRESIDUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET of the USSR has sent a message of world-importance to President Truman, to Congress and to the American people, calling for a five-power pact of peace.

This proposal, if acted upon in the affirmative, can mean a new day for the peace-hungry people of our country and throughout the world.

It can mean an end to the back-breaking burdens which the war-profiteers have imposed on the people and can lift the fears of a worldwide catastrophe.

The theme of the Soviet message is a restatement of the Soviet proposals to limit armaments, to prohibit atomic weapons through the "establishment of inspection" and—above all—of a five-power pact "for the strengthening of peace."

TO ALL OF THIS, the State Department and press are desperately trying to find an answer—or to be exact, a way to dismiss the proposal. There can be no argument against proposals for peace and so they have to fall back on the threadbare cry that a five-power pact has already been rejected by the United Nations and, besides, it would include People's China.

These "arguments" are strange ones, to say the least. It seems that our government has no hesitation about changing any decision of the UN which is not to its liking. Witness the changes instituted by the State Department to deprive the Security Council of its constitutional powers. Witness the way the State Department upset the previous UN actions against Franco. But when it comes to a UN decision which our State Department has steam-rollered to passage in order to prevent peace, such a decision evidently is sacred and must stand forever.

The argument that we cannot accept a five-power peace pact which includes People's China is a preposterous alibi. For without People's China, the pact would not be a world pact of peace.

THE SOVIET MESSAGE is in reply to a note from Congress supposedly regretting the "artificial barriers" existing between the American and Soviet peoples. The Supreme Soviet's message shows that the "artificial barriers" have been erected by our government through a long series of discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union. These include refusal by our government to permit Soviet citizens to come here, trade discrimination, and discriminatory measures against Soviet ships, crews and diplomatic representatives.

We, the American people, cannot afford to let the opportunity for peace, as presented by the Soviet message, to be pigeonholed by the war-profiteers and their spokesmen in public office. It is the people themselves who will have to speak out through their unions, churches and other organizations and through individual letters. President Truman should be told that the American people, who must pay for war, insist that a five-power pact be established now, before it is too late.

FIGHT AGAINST SMITH ACT

IT WASN'T NEWS for the Big Money press when John Raeburn Green, of the law firm which is counsel for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, filed a petition last week for a Supreme Court rehearing in the Smith Act conviction of Daily Worker editor John Gates.

But despite the pretension that what isn't in the kept press didn't happen, the fight is continuing to restore the First Amendment to the people and free the seven working class and Communist leaders.

The CIO-United Packinghouse Workers union and the Textile Workers newspapers have called on their members to oppose the Smith Act persecutions. The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the Fur Workers International Union have urged a rehearing for the Smith Act victims.

They join with the dissenting opinions of Justices Douglas and Black. Their stand agrees with Attorney Green's petition, which states:

"The importance of the decision (of the U. S. Supreme Court affirming the Foley Square verdicts) does not lie in the fate of the petitioners, nor in the fate of the Communist Party.

"Its importance lies in its limiting and narrowing interpretation and application of the prohibitions of the First Amendment."



Wisconsinites Fight McCarthy

By FRED BLAIR

MILWAUKEE.

SENATOR JOSEPH MCCARTHY, creature of the paper trust and China lobby, and outstanding symbol of fascism's "big lie" technique, is facing a growing opposition in his native state of Wisconsin among the masses of workers, farmers, and small business people. That opposition is asserting itself in his own party, the Republican party, to a considerable degree.

It is to be expected that McCarthy would be bitterly opposed by those whom he and his crew are attacking—the Democrats, Socialists, Progressives, Communists and liberals. But people unfamiliar with the complexities of Wisconsin politics might find it puzzling to see opposition rise in the Republican party against McCarthy. However, when one considers that the LaFollette Progressive movement arose within the Republican Party, the majority party in Wisconsin in almost all elections since the days just before the Civil War, and when one reflects that hundreds of thousands of former LaFollette supporters vote Republican in Wisconsin elections, this fact becomes understandable.

The Republican revolt against McCarthyism began asserting itself in the legislature early this year when Assemblyman Arthur Peterson of Prescott criticized McCarthy. Republican big-wigs cracked down on Peterson but could not silence him.

In July at the Republican state convention, Peterson, supported by the Rev. Al B. Eliason of Oconto, rose in opposition to a resolution endorsing Sen. McCarthy. Though shouted down and threatened and silenced by storm-trooper tactics of the machine-crowd, these two young men emerged as the heroes of the convention, in the eyes of great numbers of people.

The Milwaukee Journal, largest newspaper in Wisconsin, commented on the incident:

"When two young men rose in the Republican state convention to voice opposition to a resolution endorsing Sen. McCarthy, they set off an ugly demonstration. They were threatened. They were booed and hissed. Wadded paper was thrown at them. Amid shouts of 'Shut up' rang cries of 'Sit down, you Communist' and 'Go back to Russia where you belong!' ... It was the roar of an unreasoning

crowd determined to silence opposition. It was reminiscent of the tactics of Huey Long in Louisiana."

THE OFFICIAL Republican machine is in back of McCarthyism. But revolt keeps breaking through. On June 24 the Young Republicans of McCarthy's home district, the 8th Congressional district, at a picnic meeting in Green Bay, adopted a resolution reading: "We, the Young Republicans of the 8th District, hereby recommend that members of the Republican Party and citizens of the State of Wisconsin do not return Sen. Joseph McCarthy to office next spring for the following reasons: He has accomplished nothing of importance during his five years in office. He has engaged in character assassination and mudslinging tactics, thus discouraging good men from holding public office."

The machine boys got alarmed and tried to crack down a month later, hoping to reverse this position. In a caucus of the 8th district Young Republicans to "clarify the situation," however, the best that the machine could get was a motion "not to discuss the Senator." This stalemate came after hours of wrangling and parliamentary maneuvering, challenging of eligibility to vote, etc.

In the neighboring 7th District, on July 16, the Marathon county Young Republicans, without mentioning McCarthy's name, took a poke at the Senator in the following terms:

"We reaffirm our belief in the traditional concept of American justice that no man is guilty until proved so beyond any reasonable doubt, and that he is entitled to all his rights under the Constitution, whatever his political convictions, race or creed. We disavow any agreement made by our national or state party leaders that would commit us to support any public office-holder or candidate who for any reason denies any of those rights to any man, whoever of whatever he may be."

This resolution came after heated debate on two other reso-

lutions which strongly condemned McCarthy by name. The first resolution, offered by R. C. Boulet, Marathon County Young Republican chairman, called McCarthy a "vicious neo-fascist," and condemned him for "big lie" tactics. The second resolution asked state and national GOP leaders to repudiate McCarthy "for the good of the nation and the party."

ON JULY 14, State Senator Chester Dempsey, a well-to-do farmer living near Merton in Waukesha County, announced he would run against McCarthy for the Republican nomination for U. S. Senator from Wisconsin in 1952.

"I think the farmers and workers of Wisconsin should have a chance to vote for one of their own people," he stated as the major reason for his running. Implicit in this statement is a condemnation of McCarthy as NOT representing the common people of Wisconsin.

State Senator Dempsey said he would not criticize McCarthy in his campaign. "I've never thought it good politics to fight an opponent; I just ask people to support me and if enough do it, I'm elected." Dempsey asserted that his candidacy was his own idea, and that he had not consulted any of the party leaders about it. "I have never been a party man above all else," he said. "I figure that elections are settled by the 20 percent of the voters who are independent, choosing the man they like best regardless of party. I think I can get a lot of votes from those people."

Political observers in Wisconsin are not fooled by Dempsey's statement that he "would not criticize McCarthy," and would campaign "only on his own merits." Dempsey has a record of speaking out for peace and ending the Korean war. He has issued public statements sharply criticizing the Korea war. He has spoken up against legal lynchings and destruction of civil liberties, and a host of other things that constitute both Trumanism and McCarthyism. McCarthy will have his hands full if this independently thinking farmer gets into next year's campaign.

The revolt in Republican ranks in Wisconsin against McCarthyism cannot help but contribute towards bringing into being a new political realignment in Wisconsin that is long over-due, after 13 years of domination by the Heils, Wileys, McCarthys, Kerstens, O'Konskys, Smiths, and similar representatives of Big Business.



SENATORS ASK STUDY OF SOVIET PEACE PLAN

(Continued from Page 1) ference... until we have explored the possibilities to the fullest."

Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark) declared: "As the world leader for peace the U. S. cannot rebuff any such proposal without consideration."

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark) observed: "We would rather talk than shoot."

MOST ASK STUDY
Some members of Congress took the position the peace proposal had been put forward in bad faith. But a majority of those who commented felt Shvernik's letter warranted further serious study.

The reaction of these conservative Congressmen to the promise of a settlement of world tensions, as contained in Shvernik's letter to Truman, apparently caused the State Department's feverishly hasty rejection.

Usually, high level diplomatic communications are studied for weeks before being commented on. In this instance, the department's answer came shortly after the Soviet President's letter had been made public, at the instructions of Truman. Translation of the letter, and of the resolution which accompanied it, was not completed until 10 o'clock last night.

It was apparent that the Truman Administration intended that the Soviet peace proposal be discredited, if possible, in the public mind before the people have a chance to know what it contains.

McDermott started his press conference with a wisecrack: "Rockabye baby would be a good text," he said. He then referred to Shvernik's statement that the Soviet Government seeks to assist the Soviet people in their desire to cooperate with other peoples for world peace.

He then charged, reading from a prepared statement, that the Soviet people had had no chance to participate in Shvernik's letter or in the resolution adopted by the Presidium.

As late as 9 o'clock this morning the Soviet press had not made Shvernik's letter public, he said.

"The Soviet document was typically written in the secrecy surrounding all the Kremlin's planning," he said.

This comment boomeranged.

McDermott had scarcely finished his press conference before the wire services carried the news that Moscow Radio last night had broadcast the text of Shvernik's letter to Truman, together with Truman's earlier letter to the Soviet Government.

McDermott implied that the five-power peace pact proposed by Shvernik did not have the support of the Soviet people, who had been kept in "secrecy" concerning it.

But his subsequent remarks exploded this concept.

The proposed pact "was first referred to by Stalin in an interview with Kingsbury Smith in Jan., 1949, and formally placed on the UN General Assembly agenda in September, 1949," said McDermott. "It was overwhelmingly rejected by the General Assembly."

... The Soviets again introduced the proposal in the General Assembly in September, 1950, and again it was rejected.

McDermott also recalled that Soviet foreign minister Vishinsky had spoken about the proposed pact in November, 1949.

"He declared it was intended to inspire peaceful settlement of all differences, to curb preparations for a new war, to reduce military budgets, and so forth."

URGED ON WIDE SCALE

McDermott noted that the five-power pact had been urged by the World Peace Congress in Rome in October, 1949, the Warsaw Peace Congress in November, 1950, and by the World Peace Council in Berlin in February, 1951.

The latter organization made it the main theme of a signature drive, he said.

Perhaps perceiving that this outline demonstrated the persistence of the USSR and the peace forces rather than it did the "secrecy" he had mentioned, McDermott switched to another tack.

He said the UN charter is itself a peace pact, and that all its members have assumed obligations to settle their difficulties peacefully.

He charged that the Soviet Union had not honored its obligations under the charter but did not elaborate.

He ended with a quotation from this morning's capitalist press editorial attack on the World Youth Festival for Peace which described this movement as "ominous."

N. Y. City Population Now 8,001,000

New York City has a population of approximately 8,001,000, the Department of Health estimated yesterday. The Department's population estimate was based on Bureau of the Census figures for April 1, 1950, plus the "natural increase" in population during the past 16 months over resident deaths.

Unionists Vow Peace Unity

(Continued from Page 3) ternatives are negotiations or an intensified arms drive ending in war.

"Long live the friendship of the great American people with the British people. Long live the partisans of peace throughout the world."

Replying in behalf of the 1,600 labor delegates who recently attended the Peoples Peace Congress at Chicago, Scherer said, "I am sure all of us are encouraged by the forthright position your council has taken in the fight for peace. We in the United States hope, as a result of the Chicago meeting, to extend in many new areas of labor the fight for peace, for ending the Korea war, and for cancelling the war emergency declaration which has had such a sharp, depressing effect on labor in terms of purchasing power, as a result of higher prices, taxes, etc. We feel that the trade unions of the United Kingdom and the United States, by working together, can make a singular contribution in the fight to win and keep the peace."

Ridgway

(Continued from Page 2) there depends on whether the American side changes its present insincere attitude and abandons its schemes for continuing its unjust war."

The Peking broadcast also took up the question of where the Korea truce line would be fixed. Ridgway's headquarters, having been widely quoted as demanding a line halfway between the present front and the Yalu, yesterday asserted that the line being sought is "the line now generally held by the UN forces."

But Peking said the line Ridgway was demanding ran from Soa, 50 miles north of the 38th parallel on the east and a few miles above the Allied positions there, to Sudoe, six miles north of Pyongyang, which is no man's land, through Worum, 12 miles northwest of Chorwon at the western corner of the triangle, through Kumchon, 13 miles northwest of the truce city of Kaesong, and to the Ongjin Peninsula northwest of Seoul.

Peking quoted Secretary of

PEACE CRUSADERS ASK UN ACT TO HALT KOREA WAR

(Continued from Page 1) world, will be enough to end the fighting. This is in the spirit of the action of the General Assembly January last through the good-offices committee."

Cohen said that the matter of cessation of hostilities was a matter for the unified command now conducting negotiations and that the UN as a whole had no direct link with the negotiations. Pressed by the delegates on the fact that the organization's prestige demanded that it bypass these technicalities, act to stop the killings and speed up the cease fire, Cohen expressed the view that Mr. Lie, upon receipt of this opinion, might have something to say about it. A brief press conference was held in the lobby of the 42 St. UN building.

The delegates, in the discussion with Cohen, stressed the fact that

Schneiderman

(Continued from Page 1) insisted that the \$100,000 bail be reimposed and that Schneiderman be removed immediately to the West Coast. Judge Dimock, after hearing Mrs. Carol King, defense counsel, deliver a series of objections, told Roth he was not convinced a three-day stay to enable Schneiderman to seek bail would "prejudice" the government's interests.

Mrs. King, who with the late Wendell Wilkie defended Schneiderman before the U. S. Supreme Court in a naturalization appeal in 1939, denounced Roth for flagrant contempt of constitutional bail rights. She charged him with misleading and inflammatory "headline" arguments to prejudice the court and said that never in her years as an attorney had she seen such outright denial of legal privileges as exhibited by the government prosecutor.

Defense counsel cited excerpts from the late U. S. Supreme Court Frank Murphy's opinion in the Schneiderman case which praised his integrity, declared he had never committed an overt act against the government, had never been accused of a crime and had conducted himself "in an honorable way" throughout his life. Mrs. King scored telling points by comparing Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan's fixing of bail at \$10,000 for 17 Smith Act victims under similar charges in New York with the \$100,000 bail demanded by the government for Schneiderman.

State Dean Acheson as saying June 26 that "from the military viewpoint a cease-fire on the 38th parallel is acceptable" and asked how it was that this alleged view differed from that of Joy and Ridgway.

a statement by the UN Secretary General on the desirability of an informal ending of the shooting during the discussions would have a moral impact, one which the generals would feel. "It would be both humane and practical," Rev. Uphaus said. Robeson pointed up the necessity of the UN being in fact an impartial force, exerting moral pressure toward stopping the killings and speeding up the negotiations.

Mrs. Piazza told reporters that coming from a rural community she could tell them that the former complete confidence in the UN's will for peace was now being disturbed by the recent actions of breaking off the conference over trivialities while the killings continued. Paul Robeson pointed out that the colored peoples of the world were taking the brunt of the failure to establish peace in Asia. Asked by a reporter what he meant, Robeson said:

"Well, Asians are being killed and these are colored people involved. I don't have to tell you about the history and traditions in our own country in regard to colored people which makes these Asians suspect. Now you have an army headed by southern aristocracy and they're just liable to be a little careless about how many more colored peoples are killed before the shooting stops."

The American Peace Crusade announced it had secured an appointment with the State Department in Washington Thursday at 2:30 p.m., at which time they will raise the same demands for an informal cessation of hostilities during the truce negotiations.

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Josephine Baker Wages A Frisco FEPC Campaign



JOSEPHINE BAKER

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Now it can be told. Josephine Baker, internationally famous Negro singer and dancer, has visited local businessmen and demanded they place some Negroes in upper bracket jobs.

Frank Williams, regional director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, explained he waited until Miss Baker had completed the visits before making public details of the campaign which was conducted under NAACP auspices.

Miss Baker made the visits before and between shows, while drawing capacity crowds at the RKO Golden Gate Theatre.

The three places visited were: The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the City of Paris department store and the Key System Transit Co. of Oakland.

Williams, who mapped Miss Baker's Bay Area visits, described the Key System management as the worst of the lot. He said Frank Teasdale, president of the big transit monopoly offered "The same

old song and dance: 'The company's policy is not one which discriminates.'

He said Teasdale launched into a long tirade about the company's busses being worth millions of dollars, and about lives and property, and qualification, etc.

Miss Baker asked Teasdale: "How can so many Negroes qualify to drive trucks in the Army but cannot qualify to drive your city busses?"

Teasdale ducked the question by blaming the jimcrow officials in lower echelons of his company. He claimed he never interfered with their department.

After going round and round with Teasdale, but apparently not getting anywhere, Miss Baker abruptly ended the discussion and stalked out. Teasdale was described as being "hostile" to Miss Baker from the outset.

He protested her coming to his downtown office with a delegation instead of alone. "Why did you bring all these people?" he asked, indicating the three who accompanied her. "I gave you the appointment, not them."

With Miss Baker at Teasdale's office were: Negro Assemblyman William Byron Rumford; C. L. Dellums, president of Alameda county chapter of the NAACP and Williams.

The management at the City of Paris told Miss Baker, "We had a Negro woman here some years ago, but she had a baby and quit." They claimed that no Negroes ever apply for work at their store.

Williams described the Chamber of Commerce visit as being "somewhat pleasant." He said Alan J. Lowrey, president of the organization told Miss Baker, that "if a Fair Employment Practice ordinance was passed it would make things tougher."

Thereupon, Miss Baker wanted to know, "If passing the law will make it tougher, then why don't you take some overt steps to hire Negroes in your own organization?" Lowrey sidestepped saying, "none has applied."

Williams said his organization would start a community campaign immediately to have Negroes visit the lily-white firms. Several Negro women are already lined up, he said, to visit the City of Paris and the Chamber of Commerce.

nanny was devoted in part to Shakespeare. And so, quoting Shakespeare, we can say about Robinson, that despite his long stay in Hollywood he comes back to us in New York "through the world's great snare unspoiled."

Betty Sanders and Ernie Lieberman strummed some Elizabethan songs on their guitars which delighted the packed audience at the Astor Place penthouse. The up-to-date words Betty put to "Greensleeves" was particularly well received.

Bill Robinson bore out the Shakespeare portion with a highly, intelligent recitation of the Hamlet soliloquy that gave fresh life to the well-known piece. He also did Shakespeare's advice to the players, which won much applause though Shakespeare's snobbish reference to the groundlings was out of key with the democratic character of the evening.

There were many other performers in this people's variety show that is ever attracting greater numbers—beautiful singing by Nadyne Brewer, Carol Nason and Lillian Goodman and a skit by the Young People's Fraternists that had won acclaim at the Chicago Peace Congress.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Kuzava, Strader, Ostrowski, Morgan, McDougald . . .

GLEANED AROUND while watching young Tom Morgan shut out the Senators 4-0 at the Stadium Monday night:

Clark Griffith got \$50,000 from the Yanks for Bob Kuzava in that "no cash" deal for Sanford, Porterfield and Ferrick. He wanted the cash instead of a young player for future strength like Billy Martin. He is not interested primarily in building a winner. The capital supplies an "automatic" attendance which stays much the same every year regardless of the caliber of baseball, just so long as the team isn't hopeless and does finish sixth or so.

Griffith has milked plenty out of the Washington franchise. His mode of operation is to keep salaries and expenditures low, make an occasional cash killing on a star, and reap the boxoffice take. He got onto the fact that he could sign up good Cuban pitchers like Marrero and Consuegra for practically nothing (but he kept the color line intact, bringing in only white Cuban players). Only real cash outlay he has made recently was for Irv Noren, who was bought from the Brooklyn chain when the team needed one class player desperately to keep them from lapsing into the A's or Browns' position.

Baseball is a sport, but big league baseball is the coldest of cold business propositions to men like Griffith and the Grand Old Phony, Connie Mack.

LOTS OF INDIGNATION around at Ted Collins for the disgusting way he fired popular coach Red Strader, a man liked by players, writers and fans.

Collins, the millionaire straight man for Kate Smith on the radio, heard that Strader had been treated this spring for a heart ailment. Strader says it is minor and he has full clearance to coach from the M.D.'s. But Collins insisted that the coach sign a waiver freeing the Yanks of any financial responsibility if anything happened to Strader on the job. In other words, to make sure that there'd be no compensation for Mrs. Strader if anything did happen. Strader says: "Collins got all excited when he heard heart and thought I was going to die. It's a lot of nonsense, but who ever heard of signing a death waiver on a job? You can say I have been fired. I'm not signing that thing."

And the headline over the story in the New York Times read, "STRADER'S HEALTH WORRIED COLLINS."

ANOTHER strange little incident around the Stadium that had 'em buzzing was the call to Joe Ostrowski to come into town Sunday and pitch—the day before his father's funeral. The lefthander from West Wyoming, Pa., had gone home when his dad passed away on Friday. He wanted to be with his family, of course. On Sunday morning Ostrowski got a long distance call from the Yankee offices "suggesting" that since the funeral wasn't till Monday he "might" drive in and be available in the bullpen for the doubleheader with the Browns. (The tailend team—and the Yanks have an 11-man pitching staff.) Ostrowski had to leave West Wyoming, drive 300 miles to New York, and leave after the game, barely making it back in time to rejoin the grieving family the night before the funeral.

This is one even the "Times" couldn't figure a bosses' headline for.

JIM FARLEY, back from Spain gushing about Franco, has his "friends" talking him up for the baseball commissionership. "Looks like it might be Farley," someone said in the pressbox. If it has to be Farley, I'd rather have Farley Granger.

TOM MORGAN is an impressive looking young pitcher. I was expecting a sort of Clyde King, since all I'd heard about was his control, smartness and aptitude. He is also plenty fast and has a wicked sidearm slant. Of course, the Senators aren't much to beat. But the kid will be around a long time. He and Whitie Ford and maybe this aspirin-throwing Wiesler when he straightens away could be the next "Big Three" for the Stadiumites.

GIL McDOUGALD is another solid rookie. In his quiet way he is the team's best hitter. Shifted to second, his natural position, he looks just about as good as Gerry Coleman, and Bobby Brown doesn't look so good at third by comparison.

The youngster observes: "Maybe if I came up alone, without Mickey Mantle taking all the beating, I wouldn't have done as good." Nobody noticed him in all the Mantle fuss, the photogs and blurb artists were all overboard on Mickey, and so Gil had a chance to ease in naturally without the awesome, overwhelming and totally unfair pressure of the hoked up press, magazine, radio and TV world.

Ted Tinsley Says

NAT, THE HAT

A Spector is haunting Europe. His name is Nathaniel Spector, manager of the New York Millinery Workers Union Joint Board. After nine weeks on the European continent, Spector returned in a horribly depressed mood. The low state of the hat horrified him, although it is nothing compared to the low state of the leadership of the Millinery Workers Union.

Hatlessness, as everyone knows, threatens our free institutions and capitalism in general. This worries Spector. Therefore he proposed, as the Times reported it, "an international conference of hat manufacturers and union leaders to carry on a twin crusade against 'hatlessness' and communism in Europe. . . ."

This great leader of the working class expanded upon the problem. He visited the Paris Opera, where he reported seeing fewer than a dozen women wearing hats! Red infiltration! What will happen if people go hatless? Woel! Woel! Hat workers will succumb to Communist propaganda. Hatlessness will spread like a plague. The American hat industry will be demoralized. And if there are no hat bosses, believe me there will be no trade union "leaders" named Nathaniel Spector.

The awful tale is not ended. Listen to this cry wrung from the soul of the pie-card: "Tourists who visit the great European centers of culture and fashion and find no one wearing hats are likely to come back to the United States feeling they should go without hats, too."

Thus we see why Spector is now launching a world-wide campaign to sell more hats for the bosses. Curiously enough, Spector made no mention of a campaign to help the hat workers by getting the hat manufacturers to lower prices, to raise wages of other so they can afford to buy hats and things like that. Spector figures the hat workers and the bosses have the same problem.

Now we must await another great campaign, the twin campaign against shoelessness and Communism. Shoelessness is spreading in capitalist nations. This will make the unemployed

shoe workers succumb to Communist propaganda. Therefore we must have a campaign to sell more shoes. This, however, can't happen until people get greater purchasing power, which Truman faithfully promises we won't get. We are stuck with the problem. How shall we solve it?

What about the campaign against canelessness and Communism? This is long overdue. Woefully few men carry canes these days. Therefore the unemployed cane worker is succumbing to Communist propaganda. Much the same thing is happening in the meat packing industry. Who will lead the great struggle against steaklessness and Communism? Do you know that at the Metropolitan Opera last season fewer than six women were chewing steaks?

Yet I think Spector must know that the percentage of hatlessness among Republicans is about the same as among Communists. And how many times has he seen pictures of Joseph Stalin wearing his hat, while local magazines carried full page photos of hatless Harry Truman cavorting in Florida in a shirt just about as subdued as his foreign policy?

Alas, poor Spector! He has turned pure clown—and not a very talented one at that.

Earl Robinson Gets Rousing N. Y. Welcome

By BEN LEVINE

Earl Robinson, absent for so many years in California, is back in New York. He gave a performance at a People's Artists Hootenanny last Saturday night. It was the same Robinson we heard almost 20 years ago—but better—the same magic artistry with an increased vigor and maturity.

After a song on the guitar, Robinson modestly said, "I can also play the piano," and sat down and riddled out a song about children all around the globe joining hands in a future world of peace.

His final number, a rendition of Sandburg's "In the Quiet and Folde," grew from a quiet beginning into a mighty drama about an idea that jailings and shootings could not ston.

Last Saturday night's Hootenanny

Detroit Judge Accepts CRC Bail Bond

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—Government bonds are valid security no matter who posts them, it was indicated today by Chief U. S. District Judge Arthur F. Lederle. Judge Lederle accepted a \$500 Civil Rights Congress bond in the case of Greek-born Harry

Price, which the Immigration and Naturalization Service had turned down. Price was released in custody of the court pending final ruling on whether or not the Attorney General "or any of his subordinates can refuse to approve the security offered for the release of an alien upon bond if that security is of the type designated under Section 15, Title 6, of the U. S. Code."

Decision on this question, which the judge asserted was the only one involved, was postponed until Sept. 17, while Harry Kobel, district adjudications officer for the Immigration Service, goes on vacation.

Judge Lederle voiced his conviction that Section-15, Title 6 of the U. S. Code, which okays any bond posted in the amount set as security, has not been repealed or amended by the Internal Security (McCarran) Act. Thus the court must consider in September whether the Attorney General is "not bound by act of Congress" or whether the bond provision was repealed "by implication."

The judge challenged Kobel to prove that the Government can "question the ownership of the cash or negotiable Government security posted by the surety."

He further indicated his willingness to issue writs of habeas corpus for other foreign-born prisoners, and to release them also under the same government bonds. Among those expected to be released under this procedure are Anna Ganley, James Papandreou, Marko Kosta and Olimpiu Hanes.

Already free on personal bonds are John Mastrandrea, Mary Gossman and Russell Emin.

LYL Hits Denial Of Passport to Robeson, Jr.

The New York State Board of the Labor Youth League yesterday called on the State Department's Passport Division to reverse its ban on a passport for Paul Robeson, Jr. Robeson had intended to attend the current Youth Festival for Peace in Berlin.

Joseph Bucholt, state chairman, and Eugenia Griffith, Harlem chairman, of the LYL told Mrs. Ruth Shipley of the Passport Division in a telegram that her action "reflects further an attempt to place a veil around American youth and prevent them from seeing or talking to other young people throughout the world."

Art Film Festival In Woodstock

America's first art film festival will be held at the Playhouse in Woodstock, N. Y., over Labor Day weekend, Sept. 1, 2 and 3.

Of the more than 500 films dealing with art subjects, a selection of the best 25 will be shown to an audience of leading artists, writers, producers, directors, photographers, art teachers, critics, museum directors, art historians, film exhibitors, distributors and others of the art and motion picture fields.

Chileans Fight Price Hikes

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 7.—A National Committee Against Speculation was formed here to fight against policies of the Chilean government of Gonzalez Videla.

The Committee charged that laws enacted by the government penalized the small trader and small businessman and prevented workers and employees from obtaining wages to meet mounting living costs. It criticized the "stabilization" of prices and wages on the ground that prices in fact were free and mounting because of the complete lack of effective government action.

Munoz-Marin Cancels Passport

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, (delayed).—The passport of Eugenio Cuebas, youth leader of Arbona, Puerto Rico, was cancelled by the U. S. State Department, just as he

was about to leave for Europe. Cuebas was bound for France and expected to attend the Berlin Youth Festival.

Measures under consideration to force revision of the government's attitude included a general strike against high prices, a hunger march, and a series of mass demonstrations throughout Chile.

For a Five-Power Peace Pact

(Continued from Page 2)

leashing of aggressive war against the peoples of the USSR, for the use of weapons of mass destruction against the peaceful population. Such statements, which contradict not only the interests of peace but also the elementary requirements of human morality, must call forth condemnation on the part of the Congress of the United States.

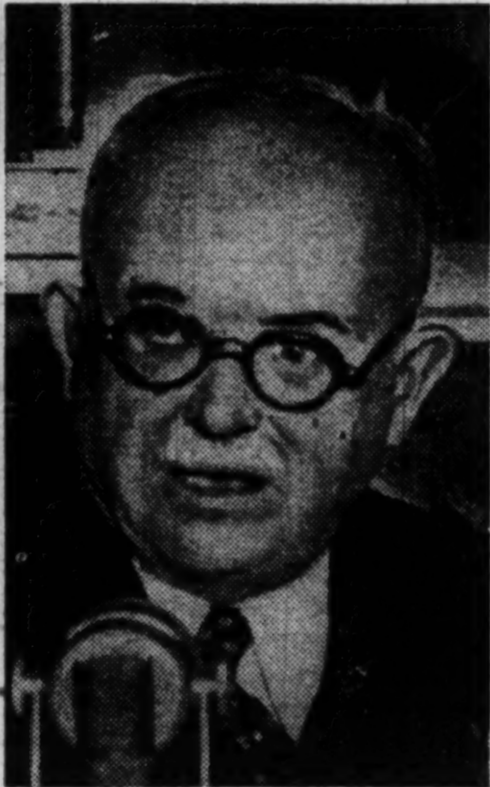
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The Government of the United States of America came forth as the initiator of the establishment of the North Atlantic military union directed, it is clear, against the USSR. It has established a wide network of military bases on foreign territory near the frontiers of the USSR and, in infringement of obligations taken upon itself, is putting into effect the remilitarization of Western Germany and is re-establishing Japanese militarism. At the same time there is being implemented in the United States of America a gigantic armament program.

The Government of the United States of America has unalterably refused all proposals of the Soviet Government aimed at strengthening peace and international security. Thus, up to this time there has not been achieved an agreement for the conclusion of a peace pact between the five powers, for the prohibition of atomic weapons and for the establishment of inspection over the implementation of this prohibition, and also for the limitation of armaments and armed forces. In the resolution of the Congress the thought is set forth that now the path is open for the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. At the same time there is no doubt that only after the prohibition of atomic weapons can atomic energy actually be used

for peaceful purposes, for the welfare of peoples.

The Soviet people are daily convinced that the policy and actions of the Government of the United States of America diverge from its verbal declarations regarding the preservation of peace, and equally from the peace-loving desires of the American people, and that there are being established conditions for the further worsening of relations with the Soviet Union, although no danger has



VINCENT AURIOL
President of France

threatened and does not threaten the United States from the Soviet Union.

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It goes without saying that one can only welcome the approach of the Congress of the U. S. to the Soviet people and its appeal for the strengthening of friendly relations between the U. S. and the Soviet Union. However, an approach by words with an appeal for cooperation in the improvement of relations between the USSR and the U. S. A. and in the strengthening of international peace can give positive results only in the event that there is no divergency between it and the deeds of the Government of the U. S. A., the policy and actions of the Government of the United States of America.

However, inasmuch as the Congress of the U. S. A. states that it is seeking a path toward the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, it can have no doubts that such attempts by the Congress will find a response in the peace-loving efforts of the Soviet people and the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet considers that one of the serious steps on this road could be the elimination of the discrimination toward the Soviet Union in all fields of international relation-

DROP 'SEDITION' CHARGE AGAINST NUSSER, 9 OTHERS

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 7.—"Sedition" charges against Charles Nusser, New Jersey Communist Party organizational secretary, and nine other, arrested for distributing leaflets, were dropped by the May term of the Union County Grand Jury, it was learned today.

The 10 were jailed under an old Jersey "sedition" law, which has never been upheld in an Appeals Court. Arrests started last summer, when Nusser distributed leaflets at the Singer Sewing Machine Co. plant gate, urging the ouster of Gen. MacArthur, withdrawal of troops from Korea, and mediation of the Korean war.

When police arrested Nusser for "sedition" and held him in \$30,-

000 bail, 10 more men and women—among them Lewis Moroze, secretary of the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress—promptly issued another leaflet at the same gate, protesting Nusser's arrest as a violation of the Bill of Rights.

All were arrested under the same 1918 statute, but charges against Moroze were later dropped.

Meanwhile, still more "subversive" charges stemming from the famous peace leaflet are pending in Newark against Nusser and two others, Louis Malinow and Miss Gen. MacArthur, withdrawal of troops from Korea, and mediation of the Korean war.

18 FRENCH NOTABLES BACK DR. DuBOIS AND MRS. MOOS

Eighteen French notables, including six lawyers and 12 active peace leaders, have sent Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Mrs. Elizabeth Moos their personal support against their indictment for refusal to register as "agents of a foreign principal" in their peace efforts in this country.

The 18 expressed the solidarity of the French peace movement. They declared that peace is the common good and the primary concern of all the people of the world. The 18 prominent Frenchmen, among whom are Yves Farge, Germaine le Clerque, Marc Jacquier and Robert Kiafe, further stated that "they know the people of the United States are peace-loving people. They avowed that there is no freedom more sacred than the freedom to defend peace. "We salute you," they declared, "in your ordeal and we express

our deep desire that the courts of your country will declare you innocent of baseless accusations. The decision which acquits you will proclaim the benevolence and the legality of action for peace and you will be recognized by the American people as brave and clear-thinking citizens, most worthy of their confidence."

Dr. DuBois, Mrs. Moos and three other defendants face trial in October. They have declared that they were "Americans acting for America" in making known information about peace activities both here and abroad. They refused to register as agents of a foreign principal because they were not subservient to any foreign principal and merely sought to let their fellow Americans know that peace activities were taking place both here and abroad.

Protest Prices in Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 7.—Widespread public protest against rising prices of food and all essential consumer goods have forced the Legislative Assembly to appoint a commission to investigate the cause of inflated prices.

The commission requested public organizations to meet with it and suggest recommendations. The independent trade unions were included in the invitation and appointed two permanent delegates.

In labor's opinion, the spiraling living costs are due to:

1. Foreign exchange legislation, which yields 40 million colones annually to the government, but costs every Costa Rican 28 colones a month.

2. The national budget, which this year exceeds 150 million colones, excluding the 40 million

in revenue from legislation covering foreign exchange. This budget, the highest in the nation's history, comes out of the people's wages and salaries, the unions contended.

3. Speculation, which has been legalized by the government's policy of "free prices"; and

4. Restriction of credit to agriculture and industry by the central bank, which has held up national production.

Labor's delegates also observed that in the absence of full trade union liberties, the unions were prevented from defending workers' interests effectively.

While the independent unions were placing their views before the legislative commission, they invited the public generally to join a Popular Front against high living costs.

Venezuelans Assail U. S. Trade Treaty

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 5.—The people of Venezuela have forced their government to request the revision of the 1941 Commercial Treaty between Venezuela and the United States.

As predicted in 1941 by the Communist Party of Venezuela, the treaty has brought local industry to the brink of disaster. Shoe factories have recently had to shut down, unable to meet foreign competition in the local market. The clothing industry faces a similar fate.

The Federation of Rural Associations and other economic organizations have demanded revision.



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